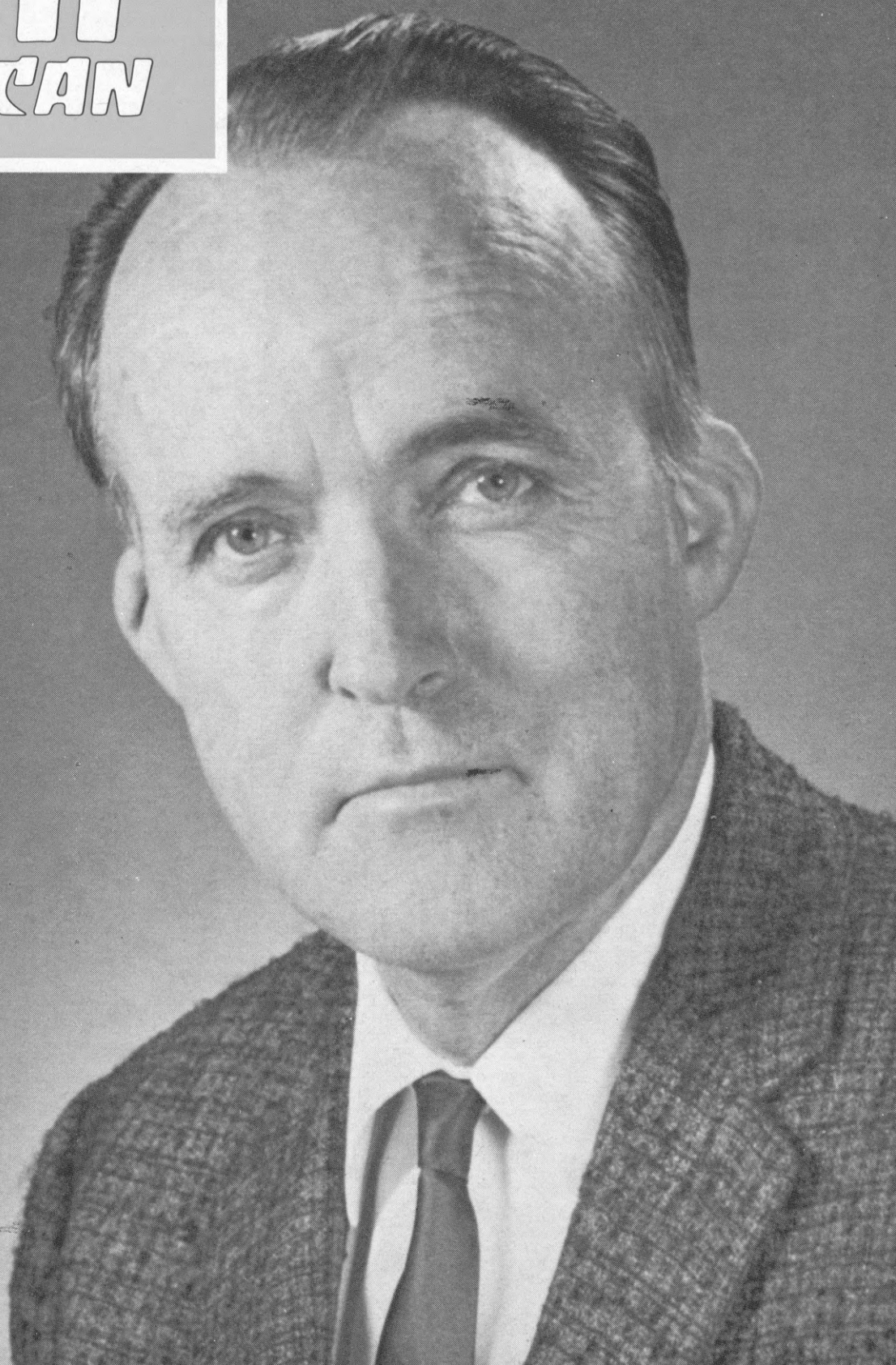


THE
DEAF
AMERICAN

Leadership Program Innovator

SAN FERNANDO'S DR. RAY L. JONES

THE NATIONAL MAGAZINE FOR ALL THE DEAF



NOVEMBER
1967

50¢ Per Copy

The Editor's Page

New Vistas in Employment

We had been hearing some very enthusiastic reaction to Dr. Ray L. Jones' summing-up address at the recent workshop in Pittsburgh on "New Vistas for Competitive Employment of Deaf Persons." After having despaired of obtaining a copy of his talk, we take delight in printing it in this issue of THE DEAF AMERICAN. Its inclusion is all the more appropriate because this month's cover picture and a feature article deal with Dr. Jones.

Dr. Jones' paper is both inspiring and challenging. Nobody knows better than he how some people in positions of authority still show disinclination to employ deaf individuals on the basis of their abilities. This is true—shockingly so—where deaf professionals are concerned. For these reasons, we laud the Bill of Rights and other proposals by Dr. Jones.

Cooperation in Scheduling Events

We have commented previously on the difficulties organizations of the deaf, especially on the local level, have in scheduling events which compete for attendance of the same segment of deaf population. In addition to generating ill will, conflicts hurt organizations badly financially speaking.

Time was when only a handful of organizations attempted to sponsor socials, banquets, tournaments and the like. Often these organizations limited themselves to one or two big annual events. Nowadays something tends to take place every weekend—and sometimes several events on each of the two or three days of a given weekend.

Last month we had something to say about the value of local councils of organizations of the deaf. We should have made it a point to cite the advantage of being able to draw up schedules of events to avoid conflicts.

We believe readers—and officers of organizations—can come up with other advantages of having councils of organizations of the deaf on the local level. Comment is invited.

National Technical Institute

For several months information regarding planning for the National Technical Institute for the Deaf, a part of the Rochester Institute of Technology, has been sadly lacking. All we know is that preparations are being made for enrollment of a pilot group starting in the fall of 1968. It is not clear how such a select group of students will be recruited. Likewise we have not received any news releases telling of staff additions.

It is obvious that the NTD course offerings will be along professional or technical lines and not for that segment of deaf youth unable to go to Gallaudet College or to pursue other avenues of higher education. Schools for the deaf and rehabilitation agencies are still faced with the tremendous problems involved in preparing the average and below-average students for earning a livelihood. Does anybody have the answers? If so, our hat's off to him—genius and brave soul!

News From 'Round the Nation

We have received several inquiries of late relative to "curtailed" coverage in "News From 'Round the Nation." We have been asked why certain states and areas have lacked coverage for some time.

No, we haven't crowded out such coverage. Copy simply hasn't been coming in as it should. Some long-time correspondents have ceased contributing. Some areas have never had the proper coverage.

We would like to have correspondents in every state and in every metropolitan area. Because of space limitations it would be impossible for us to print a column or so of "personal" items from every state, but there is always room for items of general interest. Correspondents themselves must be the judge as to the newsworthiness of their contributions. Then we try to edit copy to conform to a general style and policy.

Yes, "News From 'Round the Nation" is still sought. Readers who might be willing to take over as correspondents are urged to write us for details.

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NOVEMBER, 1967

Keeping Up With Jones

By EUGENE W. PETERSEN

"Why not?"

For the last six years, this blunt challenge has been alternately annoying and inspiring deaf people (and hearing people interested in their welfare) from coast to coast. The usual reaction is a half-embarrassed echo, but Dr. Ray L. Jones, director of the Leadership Training Program in the Area of the Deaf, which began in 1962, at San Fernando Valley State College, Northridge, Calif., isn't making small talk; he wants an answer. When no answer is readily forthcoming, Dr. Jones sets out to find one—and enlists the people concerned in the process.

The concept of working with, not just for, people is the heart and soul of leadership training. The effect is cumulative and the program at San Fernando has sparked a renaissance. Here deaf and hearing leaders, integrated through professional interpreters, are opening new doors to new vistas. They like what they see and leave eager to share the vision.

The positive influence of San Fernando is a badly needed leavening to the current preoccupation with the disabled deaf. There are certainly more such deaf people, but there are also more capable deaf people taking an interest in the problem and more public agencies utilizing their special skills and knowledge. The increased interaction of deaf and hearing people united in a common cause is making the handicap more visible, the people more human and integration a reality.

Ray L. Jones knew little about the deaf when he came on the scene in a professional capacity, but if he knew little about the handicap, he knew much about people, and, in his eyes, the handicap was secondary to the potential. He knew little about the argument over communication methods, and, after he became familiar

with the controversy, he cared even less. He had no patience with prejudice; it wasn't how people talked, but what they had to say.

How did Ray L. Jones become interested in the deaf? "I needed a job," he answered simply. Actually, the job needed Dr. Jones, and Dr. Wayne F. McIntire, the original project director, knew where to turn for help in 1960 when he was planning the leadership training program. Ray Jones' heritage and life had fitted him for the challenge.

Ray Jones' motto since early childhood had been "There is no limit to the good a person can do if he doesn't care who gets the credit." His father recalls that Ray loved to work with people and has always been interested in helping those in need. Ray had a paper route at a very early age. One day, a widow on his route asked her grocer how she could contact Ray to show her appreciation: "When he delivers my paper and sees my coal scuttle empty, he will dash to the coal bin, fill the scuttle, bring it to the house and then run."

Ray was born into a do-it-yourself family and grew up in the philosophy that "if there's a will, there's a way." When he

was eight, his father, who was a county agricultural agent, enrolled Ray in 4-H Club work. His first project was in a poultry club. His father purchased Rhode Island Red chicks so that Ray would have around 75 hens. His father was to pay for all the feed while Ray was to furnish the family with all the eggs it needed. The surplus eggs were sold to neighbors and with the money collected, Ray opened his first bank account.

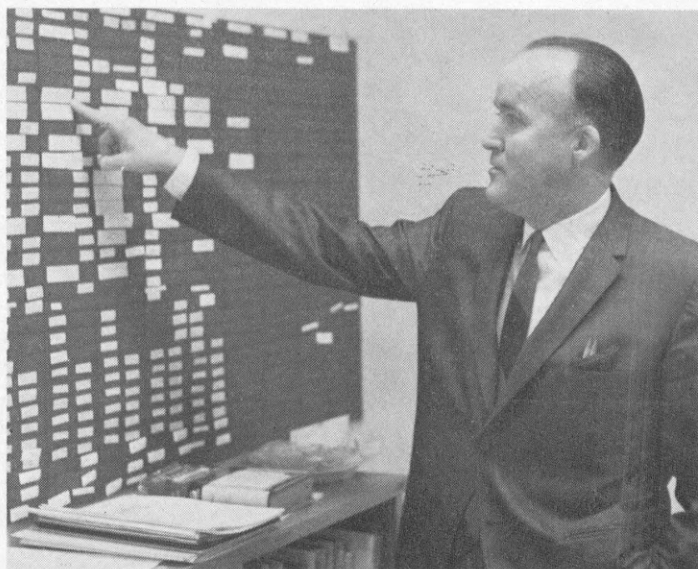
One evening, Ray came running home from school, dashed through the house and out to the poultry shed. His mother followed to see what was the matter. "Nothing, mother. They were having a play up at school and I heard the five o'clock whistle and ran home between scenes to feed my chickens."

At the age of 10, Ray enrolled in a registered Jersey calf club. This time he was given more responsibility. The county agent arranged with the bank to loan each of the boys the cost of their particular calf, the calves being insured against loss. Ray's father was to furnish pasture for the calf until the calf matured and brought forth another calf. The father was then to pay for hay and concentrate. Ray was to furnish the family with milk and cream, and he could sell the surplus. The family will never forget the time when one of the payments came due on a holiday, how worried Ray became, fearing that the banker would come to the house and take the calf before next morning.

Two years later, he purchased his first Hereford calf, which he fed for about eight months, to be sold as fat baby beef on the market. A year later, he purchased another Hereford calf. In each of these cases, he borrowed the money to pay for the calf and also paid for all feed consumed. At the time of his enrollment in

OUR COVER PICTURE

Readers of THE DEAF AMERICAN are—or should be—familiar with the Leadership Training Program in the Area of the Deaf at San Fernando Valley State College, Northridge, Calif. It is fitting, therefore, that this month's cover is graced by the man who guides the program—DR. RAY L. JONES.



BUSY SCHEDULES—At the left, Dr. Ray L. Jones, director of the Leadership Training Program in the Area of the Deaf at San Fernando Valley State College, examines card rack containing schedules and other information. The group picture, left to right, is one of Dr. Jones and some of those working with him during last year's LTP class: Mrs. Nanette Faint, Faye Wilkie, Dr. Jones, Victor H. Galloway.



SAN FERNANDO STAFF—Seated: Dr. Wayne F. McIntire, Janet Grover, Faye Wilkie. Standing: Dr. Ray L. Jones and Nylia Pungchar.

college, he proudly announced that he had a savings account of \$1,000 to help with his education.

His father's work as agricultural agent dictated several relocations. At one time the Jones family was the only regular Mormon family in the small New Mexico town of Las Vegas City. Deeply religious, the Jones children were encouraged to attend Sunday school in the different churches in order to evaluate their teachings. For some time, Ray attended the young people's league held in the social hall of one of the churches, but one night he came home and said, "I'm not going there any more." The minister missed him and finally came to find out the reason. Ray hesitated, but when the minister insisted, told him: "If you really want to know, I am a Mormon, and have never smoked a cigarette. None of my family, my uncles, cousins or my grandfathers have ever smoked. If you folks want to smoke, that is your business, but when you sit there and let even the young girls smoke in your social hall, I draw the line." The minister promised that if Ray would come back, he would see to it that it would not happen again.

As a result of his outstanding 4-H Club work, Ray was awarded a scholarship to the New Mexico Agriculture College. After one year, he transferred to Utah State Agricultural College at Logan, Utah.

Ray's schooling was interrupted by a call from the presidency of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (Mormon) to fill a mission in the southern states. This he accepted and served for 27 months. Mormon missionaries give full time to their labors, serving without pay, living on a bare minimum from home or savings. Jones remembers those Spartan months as the most rewarding of his life.

Upon returning home, Ray told his father, "Dad, I am going to take out my degree in botany, as I have built up so much credit in that field, but I am not going to teach botany." His father asked what he intended doing. "Dad, I am go-

ing to spend my life working with the youth of the church."

Taking time out to claim Sibyl Nelson, who had also served a mission for the LDS Church, as his bride "for time and eternity" in a ceremony performed in the Mesa, Arizona, LDS Temple, Jones returned to Utah State. While working for his degree, he taught biology at nearby Bear River High School.

After receiving his B.S. degree in 1942, Jones became principal of seminaries for the LDS Church at Afton, Wyo., Lewisville, Idaho, and Logan, Utah, with another interlude while he served as Army chaplain in the Pacific Theater during World War II.

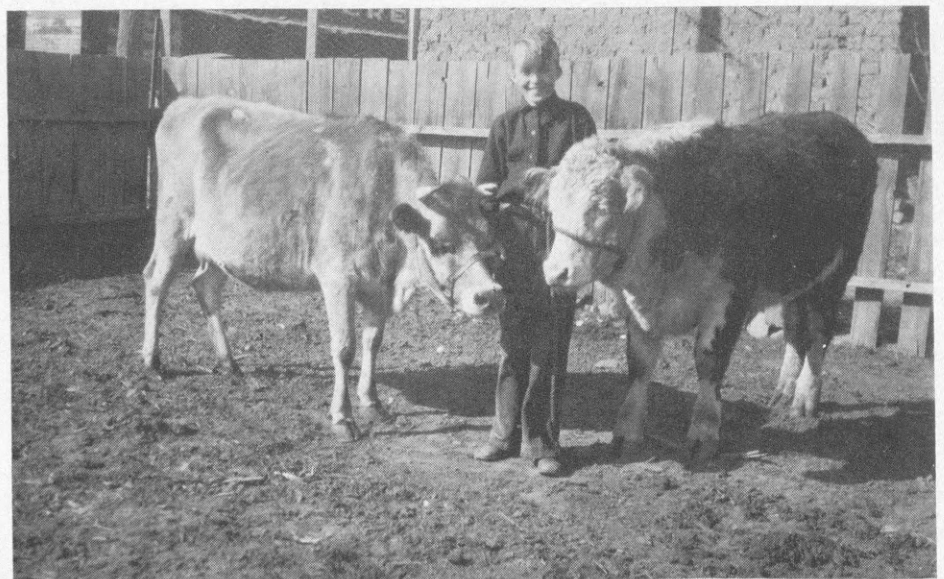
In 1950, the Mormon Church again called Elder Jones, this time to establish and direct a week-day religious program in southern California. The logistics were staggering: The program eventually involved 2,600 students and 95 teachers in seminaries from Bakersfield on the north to San Diego on the south. Mormon sem-

inaries utilize trained teachers, efficient teaching aids, libraries and all the techniques of professional schools. Standards of achievement are required; tests and measurements are given regularly; report cards are issued; parent consultations are held when necessary. Cultural and social activities are also part of the course. To meet opposition to released time from school, seminary classes are scheduled from 7 to 8 a.m., and thousands of students get up early to attend classes. They do it without pressure and often against tremendous odds. They do it five days a week, nine months a year, and their devotion is matched by the dedication of their teachers, many of whom are professionals who gladly add this responsibility to already full days.

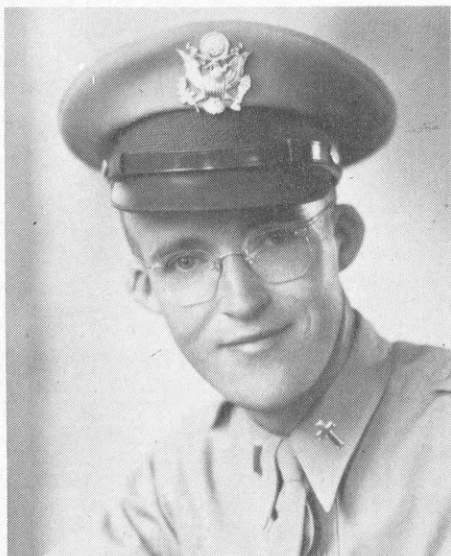
Direction of such a program required exceptional leadership and long hours attending to details, but, almost incredibly, Ray Jones found time to earn his master's (1952) and doctorate (1956) degrees from the University of Southern California.

With the seminary program functioning smoothly, Dr. Jones took his growing family to Blythe, Calif., where he was principal of Palo Verde High School. In 1958, he became professor of education at San Fernando Valley State College, where he eventually became project director for the Leadership Training Program.

Apart from his professional stature, Ray L. Jones is a devoted family man. His sister, Maurine, says: "Ray has a wonderful disposition (even when he is angry, he doesn't show it) which makes it easy for him to get along with people—all kinds. He is very well organized, and an excellent administrator—especially in his own family, which is rather unusual when he travels so much. There is just not doubt about it, he is the head of the Jones family (eight children), and they all love and respect him for it. Very few decisions are made without consulting him, and yet he gives his children the freedom to make their own choices, pointing out the advantages and disadvantages of their choices. As long as I can



Ray at the age of 11 with his registered Jersey cow and his first Hereford baby beef calf. As a result of his three 4-H Extension Club projects (poultry, dairy cow and baby beef calves) he was able to save and deposit in the bank \$1,000 toward his college expense.



IN THE SERVICE—This picture of Captain and Chaplain Ray L. Jones was taken in Okinawa in 1946.

remember, no amount of work is too much for him to put in to accomplish any given objective. He will work far into the night and be up again at the crack of day in order to get things done that he thinks are important."

Both Elder and Mrs. Jones give much time to the various organizations of the LDS Church and all eight children are very faithful and active in church affairs. All five of the boys have been awarded their Eagle Scout badges, the three oldest have served missions for the church, and two have served with the U.S. forces in Southeast Asia.

Ray L. Jones draws no line between his religious, social, professional and family lives: There is only one standard. The leadership trainees in the area of the deaf quickly learn it is to be a "we" proposition. Dr. Jones learns something about the handicap from each while sharing his knowledge of leadership, and from this fresh perspective, the forest, which has become obscured by brush and second-growth opinions, can be seen. The students have much to learn, but if Dr. Jones "poured it on," he assumes an even heavier load himself.

The "grind" has its moments, however. The participants in the LTP are often subjected to a rough schedule of workshops, seminars, PTA meetings and other public functions. Invariably the sponsors of such meetings call upon Dr. Jones to introduce the participants in the LTP and discuss briefly the program and its many projects. With such repetitions, it is only natural that Dr. Jones' spiel takes on a more or less routine pattern, and the participants learn to anticipate certain clichés. One is: "Oftentimes, I am not sure if we have a bull by the horns or a bear by the tail." One of the class wits had her brother draw a caricature of a person holding a snorting bull by the horn and a raging bear by the tail. This was duplicated and distributed to all members of the LTP class and remains one of Ray's favorite mementos.

Ray L. Jones believes in the deaf, and more and more people are adopting his



FAMILY ENSEMBLE—This picture taken several years before the Ray L. Jones family members began to scatter for college, missions and military service shows a happy group. Shown with Dr. and Mrs. Jones (and present ages)—front row, left to right: David, 15, a sophomore in high school; Ivan, 18, a freshman at Brigham Young University; Mary, 10, a fifth grader; Maria, 16, a high school junior. Back row: Eugene, 20, a sophomore engineering student at San Fernando Valley State College; LaRein, 24, a Navy veteran who served on a hospital ship in Vietnam and now a sophomore at Brigham Young University; James, 22, married and serving in the Army Signal Corps in Thailand.

view of the handicap as an impediment, not a limiting factor. He knows they are different, but their differences can make them stand out as successful, integrated members of society. When diehards ob-

ject that this makes the handicap more visible, where the traditional philosophy has been to try and hide it, Dr. Jones asks, simply:

"Why not?"

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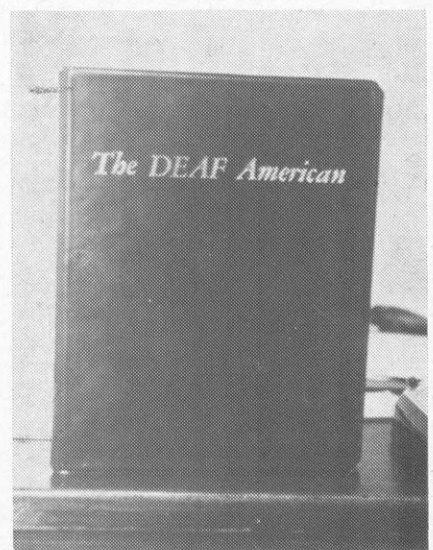
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New Vistas For Competitive Employment Of Deaf Persons

By RAY L. JONES, Ed.D., Project Director

Leadership Training Program in the Area of the Deaf

When I was asked to be the concluding speaker at this conference it was explained that my tasks would be threefold:

First: To give a succinct statement which you could use upon your return home when your boss or co-worker asks "What's new in the rehabilitation of the deaf?"

Second: To summarize very briefly the highlights of the conference speeches and group discussions and

Third: To conclude with a "charge to the conference" which would send each of you back to your homes anxious and ready to do a better job in providing service for your deaf clients. I'm not sure whether that charge was to be in the form of a shot in the arm, a pat on the back, a kick in the pants—or perhaps a combination of all three.

Here's a story that will perhaps fill the first part of my assignment: "A wealthy Pasadena woman visited a horse farm and offered \$100 for a horse—she didn't care what kind of a horse, but it had to be delivered according to her instructions. The manager brought out a nag ready for the glue factory and certainly not worth \$100. The woman indicated that she wasn't concerned about the age or condition of the horse and paid her money and left her address.

Later that day the manager delivered the horse to a rather swanky apartment building, put the horse in an elevator and delivered him to the proper apartment where the woman was waiting expectantly. He was instructed to bring the horse right in, then take him into the bathroom and line him up parallel to the tub. The woman then handed the man a pistol and asked him to shoot the horse, which he did, with the horse tumbling into the tub.

The man was by this time thoroughly disturbed and asked, "Lady, would you mind telling me what this is all about?" "That's simple," the lady replied. "Today is our 50th wedding anniversary and each night John comes home and as soon as he gets in the door he asks, 'Honey, what's new?'"

Now when you return home and your boss or co-workers ask you, "What's new?" you'll have a ready answer.

The theme of this conference, "New Vistas for Competitive Employment of Deaf Persons," has been developed very effectively by our various speakers. For the second part of my assignment I will not attempt to summarize these speeches. Rather, I would like to pull some common threads that suggest new vistas awaiting us in this exciting field from

the speeches and group discussions and then propose a course of action which I believe should be taken if these vistas are to be realized.

Common Threads from Conference Speeches and Discussion Groups

1. Our keynote speaker, Mr. Klein, gave an overview of the current economic scene, a summary of major industrial trends and a look at today's labor market as it affects deaf employees. Employment opportunities for handicapped persons will be good—provided they are trained and prepared to compete in the job market.

2. Several speakers have identified the current trend in industry to demand workers with more highly developed technical skills and with higher levels of academic education. The high school diploma is today regarded as the minimum requirement for entering many blue-collar jobs. Many white-collar jobs require a minimum of two years of college training for entrance.

3. In an era of exploding technology today's worker can no longer expect to train for a specific job and remain on that job until retirement. Today's worker must be prepared to re-train as many as four or five times during his lifetime in order to keep up with the changing job market. Deaf workers are no exception to the above and must be prepared to re-train for new employment opportunities **before** their present jobs are eliminated through automation or advancing technology.

4. There appears to be a growing plea for the rehabilitation counselor not to close the case file on deaf clients too soon. If the file is closed at the time of initial employment, the deaf person may be denied essential services which could assure adjustment and advancement on the job.

5. It is encouraging to note that business and industry are beginning to recognize their social responsibility to employ and to provide on-the-job training (or re-training) for the handicapped worker. One west coast industry proposes to hire teachers of the deaf to teach classes in the company-sponsored courses and to pay for interpreting service for deaf employees who wish to take courses in public institutions.

6. There is an urgent need for closer coordination between educators of the deaf, rehabilitation counselors and directors of post-secondary training institutions in order to successfully "bridge the gap" between training and employment.

7. Finding successful placement for deaf employees calls for creativity and imagination on the part of the employment counselor. One group proposed a demonstration project in which an elec-

tronic technician could be sent into industry to find ways through which electronics technology could be utilized to increase the effectiveness of the deaf worker. The use of simple light signals, telephone communication training or minor changes in job assignments could open new vistas for employment opportunities for deaf persons.

8. From another group comes the urgent plea of a lifetime worker in this field—the son of deaf parents. He urges that we do not sell the deaf short by assuming that they are incapable of real achievement or responsibility. They're individuals first, individuals with the normal range of intelligence and abilities, but individuals who also happen to be deaf. We must not underestimate their abilities.

9. While no two communities are alike, each has its own "untapped resources" of community agencies and interested citizens. With creative leadership these resources can be effectively focused on programs to help meet the employment needs of deaf persons.

Throughout this conference the speeches and group discussions have conveyed the awareness that deaf persons coming to vocational rehabilitation counselors for services generally lack the basic educational skills and the work attitudes required for effective job training.

This awareness is confirmed by the findings of the recent Babbidge Report to the effect that deaf persons in America today are, as a group, poorly educated and as a result, poorly served by our community agencies.

Our task of opening new vistas for competitive employment of deaf persons calls for a bold course of action aimed at the disease (and not at the symptoms) of **undereducation**, which has plagued deaf persons in America for too many generations.

A Challenge for the Conference

On the wall of the Allegheny County Soldiers' Memorial here in Pittsburgh is the following statement by Abraham Lincoln:

"The war for the union is the people's conflict to make certain whether there shall be preserved in this world that form and substance of government the object of which is to remove the obstacles from the pathway of all—to open the avenues of honorable employment for all. And to give to all an unfettered start in the race of life."

I submit that the focus of this conference and the challenge as we return to our home communities is to "open the avenues of honorable employment for all (including deaf persons) and to give all (including deaf persons) an unfettered start in the race of life."

*Paper delivered to conference, "New Vistas for Competitive Employment of Deaf Persons," which was held in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, October 16, 17, 18, 1967.

Proposal 1: The Adoption of a Bill of Rights for Deaf Persons in America

In our constitution our founding fathers have said, "We hold these truths to be self evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their creator with certain unalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. That to secure these rights governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed."

The proposal that we adopt a "bill of rights" for deaf persons in America recognizes that in the 190 years since the founding of our nation deaf persons in America have been denied many of their constitutional rights and have, in effect, become second-class citizens in our great democracy.

Let me suggest the following three articles for our "bill of rights":

Article One: Deaf persons in America are citizens and taxpayers and are entitled to the full protection and rights guaranteed under our constitution to every other citizen. Deaf persons are no longer willing to accept second-class citizenship.

Article Two: Today the right to the "pursuit of happiness" is inexorably tied to equality of educational opportunity. The goals of self sufficiency and family security can be fully achieved today only through education and gainful employment.

Article Three: To insure the right of "educational opportunity," any deaf person in America otherwise eligible for admission to an educational or training institution shall be entitled (at government expense) to interpreting service which will enable him to compete for education and training on a reasonably equal basis with his hearing peers.

Someone has said: If you feed a man, he will hunger again; if you clothe him, the clothes will wear out; if you heal him, and he returns to his old life, he may be diseased again—but educate a man and he can help himself!

I'm sure you will each have suggestions for other articles to add to our "bill of rights" but these three give us a starting point.

Proposal 2: That the Constitutional Rights of Deaf Persons Be Established in the Courts Through Appropriate Test Cases

In California recently a superior court judge denied a deaf couple the right to adopt a hearing child solely because of their deafness. Fortunately the case was carried to the state supreme court where the decision was reversed. This case has attracted nationwide attention and the court record stands as a witness to the legal profession that discrimination against persons solely because of their deafness will no longer be tolerated by the courts.

Court cases establish precedent for a particular legal issue and the fact that there has been a previous court decision tends to protect the rights of persons in

similar situations in the future. Litigation in the courts is expensive and time consuming, and those of us who profess concern for the welfare of deaf persons in America must be prepared to share the financial cost of such action.

Here are other issues in which court action may be required in order to establish the constitutional rights of deaf persons:

1. The right of deaf persons to the service of a **qualified** interpreter in criminal and/or civil court action. Recent Supreme Court decisions in the Escobedo vs. Illinois case and the Miranda vs. Arizona case establish that persons apprehended by the police must have the benefit of counsel and full knowledge of their legal rights. What about the deaf person who goes through criminal court proceedings without benefit of an interpreter or with a court-appointed interpreter whose qualification for service has not been verified or challenged? Are the constitutional rights of an individual protected in this situation?

Judge Joseph Pernick of Detroit recently completed a survey of laws relating to the deaf in 50 states. His survey revealed that providing an interpreter for a deaf person is discretionary with the court in 49 states, and that there is no local or national organization prepared to certify the competency of an interpreter.

2. The right of deaf persons to study the language of signs in state supported schools. Deaf persons are one of the few minority groups in America who have been denied the right to study formally their own language.

3. The right of teachers to use any method of communication necessary in order to teach deaf children effectively. Laws in some states restrict the teaching of all deaf students to a single method.

4. The right of deaf persons to receive vocational rehabilitation assistance while attending a college of their choice.

5. The right of deaf persons to pursue professional careers in fields of their choice, such as engineering or teaching.

6. The right of deaf persons to seek employment as teachers of the deaf in our public schools.

Proposal 3: That We Support Appropriate Action at the National, State and Community Levels to . . .

1. Eliminate discriminatory practices which bar otherwise qualified deaf applicants from civil service or other employment.

In several states (including Michigan) civil service examinations have been successfully challenged on the grounds that (a) the norm is based on a hearing population—hence unrealistic and discriminatory for a person without hearing, and (b) that the examination is essentially a test of language proficiency and unrelated to job performance.

The October 1967 issue of **Changing Times** reports that the Jewish Employment and Vocational Service in Phila-

delphia recently retested 125 young men and women who had flunked the General Aptitude Test battery. Using performance tasks in a work setting, most young men and women came through with flying colors.

2. Lobby effectively for legislation to protect the constitutional rights of deaf persons. States such as Texas have taken the lead in successfully lobbying for initiating appropriate legislation to protect the constitutional rights of deaf persons. In the past, legislators have been quick to see the crutches and wheelchairs of physically handicapped persons, the seeing eye dog and white cane of the blind person. In our contact with legislators keep in mind that the **interpreter gives visibility to deafness**. Now let them see **interpreters** for deaf persons in action, and be informed on the special and critical needs of these handicapped people.

Proposal 4: In Our Search for "New Vistas for Competitive Employment of Deaf Persons" Let's Examine Our Own Vision of Their Employment Potential

Let's imagine for a moment that each of you are back in your various agencies and that a deaf client comes to you for counseling. What would be your response if your client stated that his vocational goal was to:

- a. Become a senior scientific programmer and to work on our nation's projects to explore outer space?

- b. Study for a doctor's degree and to seek employment as a professor of rehabilitation at a hearing college?

- c. Become a key administrator in a major governmental agency?

- d. Serve as a principal in a school for the deaf?

- e. Become a director of state vocational rehabilitation services for the deaf?

- f. Become an orthodontist or consulting psychologist?

- g. Enter the theater as an actor or actress?

Would you encourage your clients in their aspirations, or would you attempt to suggest more realistic goals such as key-punch operating, body and fender work or printing, where there is always a good market for well-trained deaf employees?

If you choose the latter course, you will be denying to your deaf clients the right to prepare for positions already held by such deaf persons as Roger and Robert Skinner, Victor Galloway, Boyce Williams, Tom Dillon, Robert Sanderson, James Marsters, Bernard Bragg and many others. No business, industry or profession can survive if it neglects to train future leaders. Somewhere in our schools, in our communities, are the deaf men and women who **can** be tomorrow's leaders.

An ancient prophet has said, "Where there is no vision the people perish." Surely this is true for those of us who profess to be leaders in the area of the deaf.

Anyone who can read a physics text-

book knows that a bumblebee can't fly. According to the laws of aerodynamics his body is just too heavy to be supported by his tiny wings. Fortunately, the bumblebee doesn't know this, and he goes merrily on his way unaware that he is doing the impossible.

Perhaps too many of us know what deaf persons "can't do" and are ready to impose "more realistic vocational goals" on those whose vision and level of aspiration may exceed our own.

During this conference and in studies related to vocational placement of deaf persons, there have been numerous references to the inability of deaf persons to use the telephone. As we have listened or read, we nodded our head in agreement assuming that the inability to use the telephone is "just one of those things" that deaf persons can't be expected to do.

Yet, last night many of you met Miss Kukleski, who has been deaf for 20 years. With only a few hours of training she is making independent telephone calls to her home, to friends, to her employer and has gained a new image of herself as a self sufficient person. In the area of telephone communication for deaf persons we are not limited by technology; we are not limited by finances. We are limited by our own vision.

They say that an optimist is a person who sees a light where there isn't any and the pessimist is the darned fool who comes along and blows it out!

Two research studies are reported in the September 25 issue of **Education U.S.A.** that have great implications for those who work in the helping professions.

One study conducted at a school in South San Francisco disclosed that if teacher expectancy of a pupil's potential for intellectual growth is raised, startling improvements can be achieved in the pupil's I.Q. within eight months.

This study began by administering a standard intelligence test to all students in the school under the guise that it was a test to predict "academic blooming" or intellectual growth. Within each of the school's 18 classrooms, 20% of the students (selected by random sample) were reported by the teachers as showing "unusual" potential for intellectual growth. Eight months later these "unusual" children did show significantly greater gains in I.Q. than the remaining pupils in the class. In one class the "unusual" children gained 24.8 I.Q. points more than the remaining pupils in the same class.

In a New Jersey research entitled "Who Failed—A Study of Subject Failure at the Secondary Level" it was found that very little was expected of the failures by their parents, teachers or themselves.

A few weeks ago the newspapers carried a tragic report that a deaf man with an I.Q. of 135 had been found among residents of a state mental institution. Committed as a child 30 years ago, this individual was not retarded but deaf! For 30 years he had been expected to act as other retarded patients, and he had measured up to expectations.

From A Parent's Point Of View

Mary Jane Rhodes, Conductor

There is good news about the organization of a national parents group. I recently received a letter from M. B. Clatterbuck, president of the Convention of American Instructors of the Deaf, inviting me to serve on the organizational committee. Following is a portion of the letter that I would like to share with you.

"The Convention of American Instructors of the Deaf, at its 43rd biennial meeting in Hartford, Connecticut, passed the following motion.

"The Convention of American Instructors of the Deaf encourages the affiliation of parent organizations and parents by: One, offering facilities to the parents during conventions of the CAID. Two, welcoming delegates and members of all parent groups to join us in convention meetings. Three, providing space in CAID publications for parent news until they have their own publication. Four, giving authority to the CAID board of directors to provide financial help for initial cost of setting up the new organization."

"It is our desire to aid parents of deaf children to get organized and be an effective group to promote better education for all deaf children of America regardless of teaching methods."

Not only can a national parents group do much to help our deaf children but it seems to me that this organization could also serve to educate parents. Because deafness is a handicap of communication, it affects not only the child with a hearing loss—but his entire family. Time and again I have seen parents struggling to solve problems because their hearing children are unable to accept or adjust to their deaf brother's or sister's handicap. We parents often fail to recognize the many ways in which our hearing children's lives are affected. Jealousy is probably the most common factor that we encounter. It is difficult for children to understand why their brother or sister must go away to school. They often look upon this event as a privilege rather than a necessity. Parents must realize, too, that a deaf child not only needs but demands a disproportionate amount of their time and effort. If there are other children in the family, they often resent the special attention given their hearing handicapped brother or sister.

All too often outsiders will comment on

how bright or how pretty our handicapped child is—forgetting that our hearing children also need to be complimented and made to feel that they are special, too. I am reminded of an incident when our deaf boy was younger. A friend had brought her son to visit and he and Ronnie had spent the day together. On the way home her son said "I wish I were deaf." His mother of course was shocked at this turn of events and asked him why he wanted to be deaf. He responded with "Well, Ronnie is deaf and he is famous, so I wish that I were deaf too."

As we parents try to adjust our lives to include our deaf child, we must also be aware of our other children's reactions and frustrations in trying to find their place in the family. Often these children feel guilty because of their jealousy and resentment of their deaf brother or sister—and these feelings can often bring on bigger problems of adjustment with our hearing children than we experience with our deaf child. A national parents organization could serve to bring these problems out into the open and help us find solutions.

It seems that I can't write a column without referring to the urgent need for manual communication with the deaf. If we would give mothers and fathers and brothers and sisters a **usable method of communication**, the deaf child would not need as much special attention. Sign language is within the grasp of even the youngest member of the family and with this method of communication our deaf children would be better able to fend for themselves. With a usable method of communication, our deaf son or daughter could learn to share, thus developing a sense of family responsibility.

Again I would urge parents not to confuse home communication with school communication. We must use any and all methods of communication in our home, to help our deaf child become a contributing member of the family. Deaf children born to deaf parents do not face these problems because they have a manual method of communication. We hearing parents are our deaf child's greatest handicap until we find a usable method of communication. Let us hope that the national parents organization can help us to accept our responsibility to both our deaf and our hearing children.

of their potential.

As we leave this conference and return to our homes throughout the nation, God grant us the vision to see the potential of our deaf associates and the strength and determination to work and to fight, if necessary, to "Open the Avenues of Honorable Employment and to Give to All an Unfettered Start in the Race of Life."

Vocational Rehabilitation Research Project Concerned With Employment Opportunities For The Deaf In The Federal Civil Service

By WILLIAM G. MANNING

The District of Columbia Department of Vocational Rehabilitation, under a grant from the Rehabilitation Services Administration, is studying employment opportunities for deaf persons in the Federal Civil Service. One purpose of the study is to locate immediate employment opportunities for trained deaf persons. Another purpose is to analyze job descriptions in search of new areas which can be developed for the employment of the deaf.

One area of difficulty upon which early emphasis has been placed is that of entry procedure. It has long been recognized that deaf persons who might be adequately trained to perform the functions of a particular job frequently have difficulty with prerequisite requirements to Civil Service employment. These prerequisites may be as immediate as an examination or the handling of an interview situation competently and they may be as remote as filling out an application properly or understanding clearly the requirements for the job for which the application is to be filed.

An obvious and seemingly easy way to eliminate such entry obstacles would, of course, be to eliminate highly verbal means of entry when there is evidence of a person's competence to function on a job. Such an entry process is possible for certain skilled positions for which training requirements can be precisely identified and matched to the job description. There are many areas of professional service, however, for which the qualifications sought are potential to grow and develop in the career service. Although there is strong evidence that this potential can be judged by past performance and training, to a large extent the novice must demonstrate this potential through formalized examinations.

In viewing the unique difficulties the deaf person has when this formalized entry examination is a highly verbal one, three possible means of reducing the significance of these difficulties as an obstacle to employment opportunity were suggested for study:

1. To afford special test situations in which instructions would be signed to the deaf by means of an interpreter.
2. To develop specialized training courses to familiarize the deaf with the vocabularies of such tests and afford them practice in dealing with these highly verbal tests.
3. To research the possibilities of substituting non-verbal formalized procedure for entry to employment.

Interpreter Services

When considering establishing special test situations at which directions would be signed by an interpreter, the need to clarify the functions of an interpreter was identified. In order to meet this need, a workshop was sponsored by the Department of Vocational Rehabilitation at Gallaudet College on June 10, 1967. At this workshop were experts in the fields of placement, education and vocational rehabilitation who were familiar with the difficulties the deaf encounter in this area. Also present were representatives of the deaf community and from the U. S. Civil Service. Much light was shed on the question of interpreter services, limitations of such services and the development of techniques of interpretation. A point of rather general agreement was that, while these services were of great value to particular individuals during various periods of their employment life, for many others earlier and more frequent experiences with written tests and with written applications and greater familiarization with the vocabulary of the world of work must be provided during their educational career.

It was also rather generally agreed that, while certainly not a constant need to the deaf person, interpreter services as a community resource could prove helpful during times of job seeking, testing job interview, orientation and some on-the-job activities such as in-service training programs, professional meetings and re-training programs. It was agreed that the choice as to whether or not such a service is to be used was an individual one and, as a service it was recommended that it be incorporated into the vocational rehabilitation program and this department be encouraged to maintain an active registry of interpreters.

Education and Training

Training and education means more than dealing with what we think of as "school aged children." People who have completed school must, in order to continue to grow, continue to involve themselves in educational activities. For this reason the Department of Vocational Rehabilitation has worked closely with the District of Columbia Board of Education in planning and inaugurating an active adult education program for the deaf.

Neither the employer nor the employee wants a job situation to be a static one. By participating in adult education classes a person can keep his job and, at the same time broaden and deepen his knowledge in subjects that will enhance his opportunities to advance in his field of employment.

In order to help the person who has difficulty with highly verbal tests, test training courses have been planned. Presently one is in progress in which are enrolled persons who wish to take the post office clerk-carrier examination in November.

Substitution of Non-Verbal Entrance Procedure

Exceptional entry procedure, as has been earlier mentioned, is feasible in certain technical areas. The very nature of some examinations at the entry level, however, is such that the examination identifies potential which may be channeled in various directions and, therefore, many opportunities are open to the person who is able to demonstrate such potential. Certification to a particular employment situation is not, for the deaf person, a substitute opportunity. Research is being done, however, by the Communications Unit of the Department of Vocational Rehabilitation into the feasibility of developing a plan of certification whereby this potential is determined on the basis of past performance and attested to by said certification to be measured by future performance. In this area the possibility of advocating "certification of potential" based on case history study is being investigated. If such certification would be approved as an entry method, it would be necessary to work closely with the various educational and training institutions of the deaf. With this possibility in mind the project personnel are working with educators of the deaf in planning courses, the content of which can be judged as a standard demonstrating adequate background in order that development of this identified potential can be reasonably predicted for certification.

Registry of the Deaf

What are some of the problems deaf persons have in seeking and obtaining Civil Service employment? The best answer to this question must come from the deaf themselves. To obtain this answer from them, the project is attempting to establish an up-to-date registry of the deaf in the Metropolitan Washington area. It is hoped that this will enable effective communication to take place whereby we can be informed of the difficulties which the deaf experience and can keep people informed of the attempts we are making to overcome these difficulties.

Van Nuys Baptist Church Sponsors Youth Activities

Summer activities for deaf and hard of hearing young people of all faiths are provided each year by the First Baptist Church of Van Nuys, California, under the leadership of Francis L. Fraize, minister of the deaf. This past summer has presented a challenge to the young people in the volleyball tournament and a time of relaxation and fun in the varied activities both on and off campus. The volleyball tournament was the highlight of the summer, however, trips were taken to the beach and to Soledad Sands for an evening of swimming. Ralston Walker has acted as youth director of the Silent Youth Club with Mrs. Dovie Massar as assistant. Average attendance this summer was 71 with the highest attendance 152 at the weekly activities.

The church began the activities for the young people during their summer vacations from school in July 1963 under the direction of George Massar with an average attendance of 20. The participation has steadily grown each summer with Mr. Massar as youth director until on the final night of the activities in September 1966 there were 140 in attendance. New registrations of 65 were received this summer with a total of 184 registering. Total registrations since 1963 have reached over the 300 figure.

Summer camp has also been provided the past two summers for these young people at Arrowpines, Lake Arrowhead.

Of the team members listed in the accompanying picture, Connie Paine, Juddie Joiner, Tom Henes and Monty Richardson are presently attending Gallaudet College.



Winning Volleyball Team of the Silent Youth Club accepting the tournament trophy with the directors are (left to right) Ralston Walker, youth director summer 1967; George Massar, youth director, 1963 to 1966, with team members Dennis Wiley, Sandra Butler, Connie Paine and Tom Henes. Jack Lamberton, captain of the team, was not present for the picture as well as these other team members: Monty Richardson, Carol Williams, Juddie Joiner, Dick Ramborger, Jeff Lenham, Paul Johnston, Jeannie Estes and David McKee.



Front Row Center

The Time: Summer of 1966

The Place: O'Neill Memorial Theater, Waterford, Conn.

The Speaker: David Hays, managing director of the National Theatre of the Deaf

"You understand, our object is not to create just another theater for the deaf. Our new theater must be a theater for **everybody**. It is a mistake to assume that deaf talent has no place in the world of entertainment. It does—and we are going to prove it."

The Time: Fall of 1967

The Place: Hunter College Playhouse, New York City

The Speakers: Two jammed nights of theatergoers

"And how, Mr. Hays, and how!"

True, the **Sorry, All Sold Out** sign which confronted all who approached the Hunter ticket booth during the two successive nights that the premises were let to the NTD does not prove the quality of the performances themselves. But take it from somebody who attended twice: I'd have gone a third time, too. (Memo to Mr. Hays: Sir, a petition signed by a long list of frustrated New Yorkers will reach you shortly.)

Sometimes the choicest cuts are not the largest—the sense shown in presenting the nonsense of "Jabberwocky," for instance, by Joe Velez, or when someone like Bernard Bragg goes beyond the script in "Gianni Schicchi" to fling that old, but unmistakable, Italian gesture to a group of lucre-loving leeches. On occasions such as these, so loud was the applause of both hearing and deaf viewers, it was difficult to decide just who was enjoying the show most.

During the first of the company's four plays, "The Man With the Heart in the Highlands," weird trumpet music and

good acting by the son (Tim Scanlon) and the grocer (Lou Fant) highlighted playwright Saroyan's touching story of a 1920 hippy papa prototype (Howard Palmer), whose chief sin against society was writing poetry in poverty. Incidentally, in this and the rest of the two-and-a-half-hour program, the NTD's specially created musical instruments initiated a new concept in sound effects.

In "The Tale of Kasane," a first-run Japanese tragedy of spirits, symbolism, and the cruel triumph of death over love, the haunting beauty of its scenery and sounds was matched only by that of its performers. The opening night paired delicate Audree Norton (Kasane) with handsome-even-in-anger Gilbert Eastman (Yoemon), while the next night's roles were handed over to graceful Phyllis Frelich playing opposite a fierce and compelling Joe Velez with no loss in the quality of the performance. Narrator Andrew Vasnack assisted impressively during both shows.

The poetry reading proved a supreme delight. Who knows, but sign-mime,

which lent its flavor to the recitals, may yet find buyers other than the deaf? At any rate, it is safe to predict that future readings will occupy a popular place in the NTD's repertoire.

Indeed, the finale, "Gianni Schicchi," would have brought any true Florentine to his feet—nay, the whole of Italy to boot. As performed by the full cast of the company, the tone and tempo of this richly costumed comedy did justice to its original score as an Italian opera. Mr. Bragg, as the clever Schicchi, was just that; Miss Frelich, as his daughter, and Mr. Eastman, as his eventual son-in-law, romanced as only lovers could, oblivious to the battle waged by their kin over blood and booty, and Mr. Fant, doubling as both physician and lawyer, skipped from the first role to the other admirably. The remaining members of the cast, a motley mob of greedy relatives bent on squeezing all each could from the forged will of a deceased nobleman, demonstrated what hilarious heights can be climbed with good cooperation.

Singled out for praise all their own were the night's tireless narrators, Joyce Flynn and William Rhys. Their oral translations, coupled with Edward Fearon's musical finesse, contributed tremendously to the program's success. The idea of having Miss Flynn—director Gene Lasko's pretty wife, by the way—and Mr. Rhys intermingle onstage with the players in "Gianni Schicchi" is just one example of unrealized potential waiting to be tapped.

Oh, yes—after seeing the Russian dramatic troupe perform in Warsaw last summer, I remarked that we were "several years" behind. My error. Rather, in this still great land, we have just begun to act.—Taras B. Denis

The Oregon State School For The Deaf

By THOMAS A. ULMER

Whenever the oppressed or troubled are in need, a champion usually steps forth to give succor. In the case of the Oregon State School for the Deaf, this champion was a deaf man, William Stephen Smith. Mr. Smith received his education in a New York institution and was a graduate of a New York university.

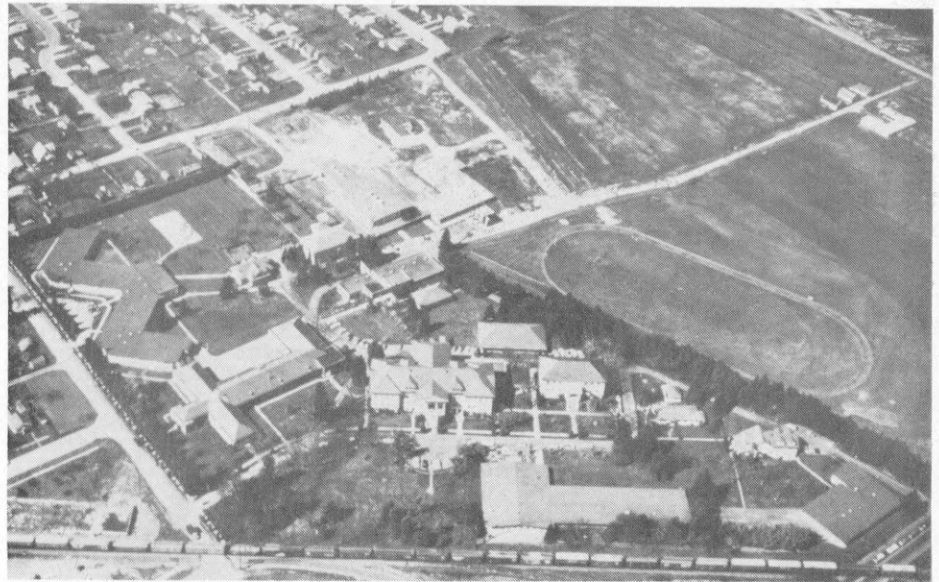
Coming west and realizing that there was no school for the deaf in the state, he persuaded friends, in 1870, to donate enough money for a modest start. Mr. Smith soon realized that the small sum thus raised was far from adequate to bring together all of the deaf children in Oregon who were in need of an education. With the help of friends he approached the legislature, asking for the modest sum of \$2,000 **per annum** to undertake the task of educating the deaf.

Fortunately for Mr. Smith, he had the strong support of the Reverend P. S. Knight, who was later to play an important part in the growth of the school. The legislature reacted favorably and instructed the board of education to make such provision for the instruction of deaf mutes as, in their opinion, they deemed most productive. As soon as this resolution was passed, Mr. Smith, by horse and buggy, often by horseback because of the impassable roads, made the rounds of the state to encourage parents to send their deaf children to the new school.

The formal education of the deaf in Oregon began on November 17, 1870, when the doors of a very simple building, located in the northern part of Salem at Belmont and Broadway Streets, were opened the first time with seven pupils in attendance. In 1873, this small building was found to be unsuitable for the growing attendance, so another building was purchased in a different part of town.

The legislature, realizing that the school was doing excellent work in instructing the deaf, decided that the school should be called by a new and, in their opinion, a more descriptive title. A very slight change was made from the original title, **the Oregon Institute for the Deaf and Dumb, to the Oregon Institution for the Deaf and Dumb**. While on the subject of the name for the school, we find that further changes were made. In 1880, the name was changed to **the Oregon School for Deaf Mutes**. This name remained until the present name, **the Oregon State School for the Deaf**, was made official in 1913.

Mr. Smith, who had never intended remaining as head of the school, was made the first principal. As the school enrollment increased, it was thought best to have a hearing man in charge, so the Reverend Mr. Knight was asked to take over. The Reverend Mr. Knight had



Aerial view of the campus of the Oregon State School for the Deaf at Salem.

been a frequent visitor, then a speaking (oral) teacher. Showing so much enthusiasm for the school, he was logically appointed as its head. The Reverend Mr. Knight served off and on as principal and then as superintendent, for 19 years.

Ever since its founding the school had been on a temporary basis. Each report of the principal pleaded for a larger and more permanent arrangement—permanent grounds, permanent buildings and permanent support. In his arguments to the legislature, the Reverend Mr. Knight said: "What we wish to create is not an asylum but a school." Also: "As a parent of a deaf child pays his proportion of the school tax, both state and district, and as state laws require that every child be in school, it is no more than simple justice that his child should be given the same advantages as the children of his neighbors."

The board of directors also supported this plea, but the legislature was slow to respond. Through donations from Portland, Salem and other places, enough was raised to keep the school going. Before this money had been raised, there had been no laundry and a very poor kitchen arrangement. One room served as a dining room, sitting room, and study room for both boys and girls. The entire water supply was drawn from a well by an old-fashioned windlass. With these donations, however, three buildings were erected in the southern part of Salem. The School for the Blind is now located at this site.

The Reverend Mr. Knight believed not only in the use of the mind but in the use of the hands. Year after year he implored the legislature to appropriate sufficient funds to start an industrial de-

partment, saying: "Both boys and girls should be suitably employed at some useful work a part of every day."

It was not his aim to turn out finished craftsmen, but adults capable of earning a living at some useful trade. It was difficult to get the legislature to go along with this idea, and each biennial report, beginning in 1878, asked for funds for an industrial building. It was not until 1902 that an appropriation was made for this worthwhile part of a child's education. Private funds had been provided for the purchase of a small printing outfit which was used to print a little school paper called **The Sign**. When appropriations finally became available, classes were held in printing, woodworking and needlework. In 1905, harnessmaking and shoe mending were added. Farming and gardening, along with cooking and carpentry, had been taught, mostly for the benefit of the school while the pupils were learning these skills.

When the school was first organized, classwork was conducted by the use of signs. The Reverend Mr. Knight, however, believed in the combined system. In 1889 we find his report mentioning the hiring of a man qualified to teach orally as well as by signs. This man, Mr. Ben Irving, who later became superintendent for a two-year term, began daily classroom instruction in speech and lipreading for those who developed any capacity for this method of learning.

Mr. Irving, in his last report to the legislature said: "The chief aim of the school has been to guide the pupils to a practical knowledge of the English language. To give the deaf a knowledge of language is to place in their hands the key to all knowledge, and to make



At the left is a side view of the main building at the Salem school. The other picture shows the new multipurpose building.

clear the meaning of thought as expressed in the symbols of speech . . ."

In 1893, a special appropriation was made for the purchase of a farm as the school's permanent location. The new school was built on a hill seven miles from town with bedding and blankets supplied for the first time. Horse and buggy was the only means of transportation. When the rains came, which was often, the roads were impassable. Being so far from town, and with only the nearby reform school and the insane asylum for company, it was difficult to retain teachers. This condition remained until 1909, when a new site was selected just north of town. Enough money was given to purchase 52 acres of land. This was not what the different superintendents had, biennially, asked for, but it was many times better than the old site. Now the children could better associate with hearing children, taking part in their activities and learning by seeing what hearing children were doing. In 1910, the new school was opened with three buildings of white brick. The main building, a school and a central heating plant were erected. These three buildings, greatly modified and since modernized, are still being used.

This, in brief, relates the struggles of the infant school. To bring us up-to-date, we begin with the opening of a new one-story primary building in 1948. This building houses all primary students in accordance with the policy of separating the younger pupils from the older ones. Not enough funds were provided for a dining room and kitchen, so the primary children must still go to the main dining room for meals, but at a different time than the older children. Modern classrooms are a part of this building. A large black-topped play area is in the back with a similar area under cover nearby.

In September 1957, a new dormitory for the older and intermediate boys was completed. In this dormitory there are two large sitting rooms, one for the older and one for the younger boys. The 12-14 beds per room of the old main building gave place to smaller rooms with



SUPERINTENDENT—Marvin B. Clatterbuck, the present head of the Oregon State School for the Deaf, attended Westminster College in Missouri. After taking two years of training to teach the deaf in the South Dakota School, he came to Oregon as a teacher in 1934. Attending the University of Oregon during the summer months, he received his degree in 1938. He was appointed superintendent pro tem in 1941 and permanent superintendent in 1942. He married Miss Margaret Whitflesey in 1937. She is a graduate of the teacher training program of the Lexington School and has taught in Virginia as well as in Oregon. They have four children. The oldest, a daughter, is a missionary to Brazil. Two sons are ministers and the third son attended the University of Oregon to obtain his master's degree in music. Mr. Clatterbuck is a member of Lions International and a charter member of the Salem Knife and Fork Club. He has also taken an active part in Scouting for over 25 years. He served as vice president of the American Instructors of the Deaf and was elected president of this body in June 1967.

four boys per room and with connecting baths.

The construction of this dormitory permitted the girls to take over the entire top floor of the main building. The small, inadequate space on this floor that had been used as a hospital was turned into counselors' rooms and the hospital was moved to greatly enlarged quarters in the basement. This change took place immediately after Mr. Marvin Clatterbuck, the present superintendent, was appointed to succeed Mr. J. Lyman Steed, who died in 1941.

The building housing the preschoolers

became crowded by 1958 and the legislature, realizing the need, promptly approved enough money to build a one-story fireproof dormitory for these youngsters. Here they could eat, play and sleep in their own environment. Not enough money was included for classrooms, so rooms were made available in the old school building, the preschoolers taking over the entire basement floor. This new dormitory is already bursting at the seams and an addition must soon be made.

The legislature, recognizing the value of vocational training, approved the construction of a vocational building in 1962. For the first time almost all the trades taught at the school could be under one roof. The departments for letterpress printing, offset printing, shoe repairing, metal work, agriculture, photography, domestic science and modern business methods, all with up-to-date equipment, were moved into this building. Woodworking, carpentry and drafting took over the entire floor of the old vocational building. The painting department, because of the fire hazard, was moved into a brick building by itself.

This same year, 1962, brought the one-story dormitory for the girls. This dormitory also has four beds to a room with baths. In addition, there were five fully equipped apartments for those older girls capable of taking care of themselves with a minimum of help from the home economics teacher. In these apartments the girls can rearrange furniture and add knickknacks as they would in their own homes. They also can do much of their own cooking and cleaning. Actually the girls are learning to "keep house."

A multipurpose building was added in 1963. This building has a regular size basketball court with a large, well-equipped stage at one end. When important functions, such as graduation ceremonies, are held, a large tarpaulin is spread over the floor and seating for about 1,000 can be provided. A covered swimming pool was added to the rear of the building. The warm water permits year-round swimming. Those pupils old enough are given instruction in swimming. A goodly



The approach to the Oregon State School's vocational building is via a sheltered walkway.

number of pupils and staff members have taken the regular Red Cross life saving course and received certificates. The holders of these certificates are often employed as lifeguards by the school.

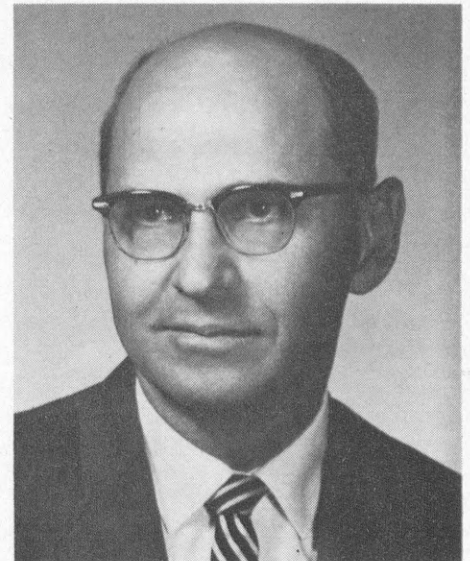
In 1966, rooms were added to the side of the vocational building, according to plan, to accommodate the complete high school department. This annex has modern, well-lighted rooms, including a well-equipped science department.

The academic department has the preschoolers, primary department, intermediate, junior high and high school. Subjects taught during the 175 school days follow the prescribed course of study of the Oregon public school system. The "pure oral" method is used up to the intermediate level. Here those pupils found unable to make progress under the oral system, are permitted to use the combined system—speech and fingerspelling. The oral method is still used all the way through high school for those able to use this method, and most of our pupils can. Hand in hand with the oral system is the use of hearing aids.

Whenever the audiologist finds pupils with sufficient residual hearing, they are expected to use aids, individually, as well as group aids in the classrooms. Some aids have been donated by generous individuals, others by service organizations throughout the state. The school lends aids to those unable to purchase their own.

Each year, a few days before Easter, a conference of parents of preschoolers is held. Starting in 1948, the school made a survey to locate all three-and four-year-old deaf children in the state. With the cooperation of the Hosford Day School and the Tucker-Maxon Oral School, both in Portland, and all other agencies working with the deaf, the parents and their children are brought to the school for a three or four-day program to familiarize the parents with the work that the three schools and agencies are doing. The parents are shown every phase of school life. Parents watch a regular teacher work with their child and are then helped in following the same procedure so as to be of better help with the child at home. The parents and the children are seen by a pediatrician, an otologist, a social worker, an audiologist and a psychologist for testing and discussions. One of the important events of this conference is an informal evening the parents spend with the adult deaf of Portland and Salem. At this time the adult deaf talk to the parents, answering questions, and tell about their own experiences while in school and about on the job experiences, as well as telling of the different social organizations available to the deaf.

The social life of the 300 students is by no means neglected. Co-curricular activities include hobby clubs, scouting, 4-H, athletics, socials and captioned films. A Kiwanis Key Club was started a few years ago. We also have a student council elected by the older classes under the supervision of the dean. The girls in the 4-H have exhibited many knitted articles at the annual state fair, winning many ribbons and cash awards. We are also proud of our Scouts. They have a beautifully decorated Scout den with the

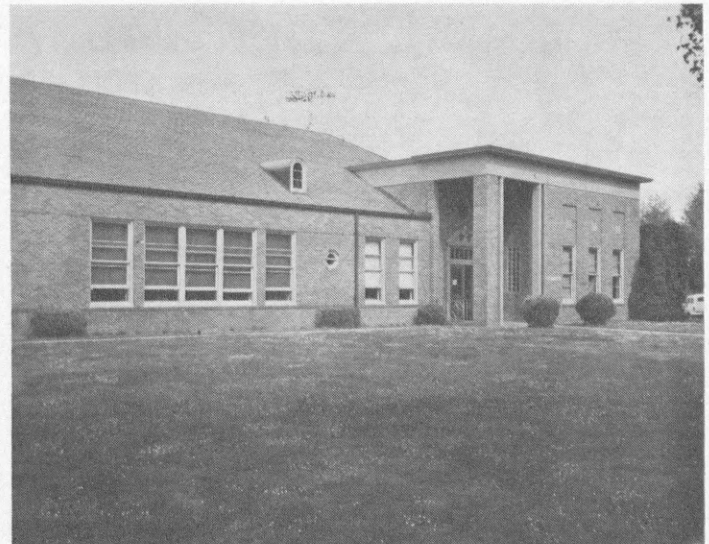


AUTHOR—Thomas A. Ulmer became totally deaf at the age of ten from spinal meningitis. After graduating from the Mt. Airy School in 1927, he attended and graduated from the Williamsport (Pa.) High School in 1930. Entering Gallaudet College in the fall of that year, he received his B.A. in 1934 and his M.A. in 1946. He has been with the Oregon School since 1935, first as a counselor and then as a teacher. His hobbies are stamp collecting and Scouting. In Scouting he holds the Eagle's badge with three silver palms, the Scoutmaster's Key, Vigil Honors in the Order of the Arrow, and wears the Silver Beaver. A goodly number of his poems have been published. He married Georgiana Krepela immediately after her graduation from Gallaudet in 1937. Georgiana has been teaching in the Oregon School. They have two children, both hearing. The son is 15 years old, a sophomore in high school and also has the Eagle rank in Scouting. A nine-year-old daughter is in the fourth grade.

pictures of our 45 Eagles on one wall.

In athletics we are a member of a league consisting of other schools with a small enrollment similar to ours. We compete in eight-man football, as well as in basketball and track. In 1965, our football team won every game played in the league, won the first game of the statewide playoffs, but lost the semifinal game by one point. We have seldom had the big boys to make a winning basketball team, but the never-say-die spirit is always there. A goodly number of boys have taken part in the state track championship meets.

This, in the space allotted us, is a sum-



LOWER SCHOOL UNITS: Left, the preschool building; right, the primary building.

mary of history and activities of the Oregon State School for the Deaf. We are constantly striving for improvement as are all other schools for the deaf.

In conclusion, we present a table showing all the administrators of the school from its beginning in 1870 to the present:

Superintendents

William S. Smith, Principal, 1870-1874
 Reverend P. S. Knight, Principal, 1874-1878
 L. C. Tuck, Acting Principal, 1878-1880
 Reverend P. S. Knight, Principal, 1880-1882
 Reverend P. S. Knight, Superintendent, 1882-1892
 Ben Irving, Superintendent, 1892-1894
 Joseph Early, Superintendent, 1894-1896
 Reverend P. S. Knight, Superintendent, 1896-1899
 Clayton Wentz, Superintendent, 1899-1902
 Thomas Clarke, Superintendent, 1902-1906
 Edward S. Tillinghast, Superintendent, 1906-1922
 T. A. Lindstrom (one month), Acting Superintendent, 1922
 O. L. McIntire, Superintendent, 1922-1925
 T. A. Lindstrom (three months), Acting Superintendent, 1925-1926
 J. L. Steed, Superintendent, 1926-1941
 M. B. Clatterbuck, Superintendent, 1941-

Dr. Boyce R. Williams Named Chief of Communications Disorders Branch

A recent announcement by the U. S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare tells of the establishment, effective September 29, of a Communication Disorders Branch, a unit to promote the nationwide development of rehabilitation services for the deaf, the hard of hearing and the speech impaired within the Federal-state program of vocational rehabilitation. Dr. Boyce R. Williams was designated chief of the branch. This official action extends in broader capacity Dr. Williams' previous service as consultant to the deaf, the hard of hearing and the speech impaired.

As chief of this branch, Dr. Williams supervises a staff of specialists in planning, formulating, coordinating, evaluating and improving policies, standards and procedures for rehabilitation of people with communicative disorders. He also directs the staff of this branch in provision of consultative services to central, regional and state rehabilitation personnel as well as private voluntary agency personnel in effective use of resources, interpretation of policies and practices and techniques used in rehabilitation of people with communicative disorders and participates personally in these activities as necessary.

Other staff members of the new Branch are Mrs. Edna P. Adler, specialist, Deaf and the Hard of Hearing; Mr. Robert Dantona, specialist, Deaf, the Hard of Hearing and the Speech Impaired; Miss Charlotte A. Coffield, administrative assistant. Mrs. Pearlina Morgan, Mrs. Elise Joyner and Mrs. Ruth Phillips (part-time) make up the clerical staff.



One of the newest structures on the campus of the Oregon State School for the Deaf is this ultramodern dormitory for girls.

Foreign Exchange

By Yerker Andersson

Great Britain

TEENAGE BOXER IS BANNED

The mother of a 17-year-old boy appealed to the Scottish Amateur Boxing Association, "Don't ban my son from the ring."

Ian Leitch, one of a family of seven, has been banned from entering competitions by the association—because he is deaf and dumb.

His mother, Mrs. Hannah Leitch, 36, of 23 Craighed Crescent, Milngavie, Dunbartonshire, said "It breaks my heart to see how dejected Ian is.

"He had no interests until he discovered boxing. It gave him new zest and confidence in himself.

"Ian took up boxing shortly after leaving a school for the deaf two years ago. Three nights a week he trained at Peter Keenan's gym in Glasgow.

"Boxing promoter Keenan said: 'Ian is a natural whose stance, footwork and style are Cassius Clay to a tee.

"'I'm certain he could have a big future in competitive boxing. The lad has been easy to train and there have been no difficulties.'"

Mr. George Johnstone, an official of the Scottish Amateur Boxing Association said: 'We used to allow deaf and dumb boys to box. But medical opinion is now against it.

"Their condition is often the result of a childhood illness. We cannot afford the possibility of someone afflicted in this way being injured in the ring."—*Glasgow Sunday Mail*" As quoted from the **British Deaf News** (Vol. 5, No. 9)

China

A. F. Dimmock, the foreign news editor of the **British Deaf News**, reports that one of the gangs, opposing to the rule of Mao Tse-tung, was the United Staff of All-China Deaf Red Insurgents. This gang had been engaged in sabotaging state property and terrorizing women and children in several districts but was ordered to disband. Mr. Dimmock did not reveal how he got this information.

France

In a small town a French deaf burglar,

aged 46, broke a shop window which was equipped with an alarm. Since he did not hear the alarm, he continued to go into the house. But a policeman had already watched the burglar's entrance and so caught him. The burglar received a six months sentence—the **British Deaf News** (Vol. 5, No. 10)

Italy

According to the **British Deaf News**, an Italian deaf man had to learn to speak before he could marry his hearing fiancée. He did learn but after many frenzied efforts. Now he is married to the hearing fiancée.

Sweden

At the convention of the Swedish Association of the Deaf, it was agreed 1) that the priority would be given to adult education programs for the deaf; 2) that the pre-school education for the deaf would be compulsory; 3) that the language of signs would be used in instruction (deaf children are allowed to use the language of signs only outside classrooms); and 4) that periodical ear examination required of all deaf drivers would be dropped out. The association of the deaf also agreed to ask the government to help the deaf to obtain Electrowriters and other technical aids.

Sven Mellqvist, a member of the Swedish Parliament (hearing), was elected the president of the Swedish association of the deaf and another hearing man, Harry Frederickson, the chairman of the executive board. The other members of this board are deaf. Lars Kruth (deaf) who has been the president of this association for 12 years will become the executive director. His main duty will be to help the social clubs in different ways. Hugo Edenas, the executive secretary (deaf), continues to be the secretary of the executive board. Mr. Edenas is also the editor of **SDR-Kontakt**, the official organ of the Swedish association of the deaf.

In Washington it's the . . .
Southern Dining Room

1616 7th Street, N.W.

The NAD European Tour and The Vth Congress Of The World Federation Of The Deaf

By GERILEE GUSTASON and MERVIN D. GARRETSON

Dramatis personae or tour participants—

Frederick C. Schreiber, executive secretary of the National Association of the Deaf and tour director, of Kensington, Maryland; Mrs. Virginia Lewis, tour interpreter, and her daughter, Leslie Lewis, both of Youngstown, Ohio; Albert and Lilly Berke of New York City; Howard and Jerrye Gordineer and Mrs. Gordineer's brother, Raymond McKee, all of Tulsa, Oklahoma; Mrs. Mabel Winston, Minneapolis; Mrs. Alma Jacks, Detroit; Mrs. Lena Hetzler, Youngstown; Laura Lemmon, Dallas, Texas; Joan Mollica, North Stamford, Connecticut; Mervin and Carol Garretson, of Wheaton, Maryland.

Geri Gustason, of Washington, D.C., joined the party in London after an apertif of some two months' rambling over the British Isles and the Scandinavian countries, and the seventeenth member of the tour came onstage at Warsaw—June Rothenberg, daughter of Albert and Lilly Berke, who had been visiting with a Norwegian family. One could not ask for a more varied group of people with the youngest a teenager of 15 and the eldest a lively and animated octogenarian. In no time at all the group had melded into a corporate unit with a fine sense of interaction which through the tour strengthened into an esprit de corps which possibly could be rare for groups of this nature.

New York City, August 6—Departure from Kennedy International Airport, 11:00 p.m., on Lufthansa Airlines. In what seemed like moments after leaving New York City the night evaporated into the skies, and we were faced with sudden daylight. Time jumped ahead six hours. We were served breakfast at midnight and landed in the bright sunshine of Amsterdam after a swift, effortless flight of some seven hours.

Amsterdam, August 7—Except for Albert and Lilly Berke, this was our maiden trip to Europe, so most of us untraveled Americans stood around gawking at the Dutch hieroglyphics in the dazzling, ultra-modern Amsterdam airport with its moving walks (like escalators laid out flat), and its atmosphere of cleanliness and orderliness. This we learned was characteristic of most of the part of Holland we visited that day. A quick bus tour of the city and its environs was on the agenda—tri-parallels of street, sidewalk and bicycle byways, canals with their busy traffic and here and there an expected windmill. A diamond-cutting establishment where one of the employees turned out to be deaf himself, an art museum with priceless Rembrandt masterpieces, pic-



POOPED—Last-minute difficulties in arrangements for the NAD-WFD tour left NAD Executive Secretary Frederick C. Schreiber exhausted, but he thoughtfully stocked up on who-dun-its for relaxation as the plane left John F. Kennedy Airport in New York City.

turesque bridges spanning the canals, the quaint neat Dutch homes, our first continental dinner at a suburban Amsterdam restaurant, then back to the airport on the Zuider Zee in time to catch a plane to London, some 50 minutes across the Channel.

London, August 8—Don't order black coffee! Not the chief impression of fascinating London, to be sure, but we learned quick when in Britain do as the British do and dilute that black stuff about half-and-half with hot milk. Tea generally came already mixed with milk whether you liked it or not. Our first hotel away from home was quite different from Denver, Chicago or Sheboygan. Tremendously high ceilings, tall windows with no shades—for privacy the ladies had to pull great heavy curtains across—and the public bathrooms, half a flight up or half a flight down as the case might be. As it turned out, most hotel meals throughout the tour were uniformly bland, but good and filling. In London the group was served potatoes, grapefruit slices, roast pork, et cetera, with monotonous regularity—if we hadn't seen ourselves swallow the food, we could have sworn it was the very same potatoes, the very same roast pork and the very same grapefruit slices being brought to us over and over again!

Morning and a bright un-English sun. Our entire interlude in London was magically free of the much talked about Lon-

don fog. An excursion into the English countryside with a guide, the small aged church at Stoke Poges where Thomas Gray wrote his "Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard," sturdy little industrial outshoots of London, English suburbia but with a difference—distinctive homes with their little courtyards and neat flowerbeds, and their clusters of chimneys (one chimney for each room in the house), then we transferred to boat and rubbernecked down the River Thames to Windsor Castle, passing plush river homes with spacious lawns, shrubbery and conglomerates of flowers fronting the riverbanks, private docks and boathouses for each country home, a few boys sculling on the river.

Big dignified Windsor Castle and its red-coated soldiers always in a hurry to march somewhere. Sprawling, red, lawn-and-flower be-decked Hampton Court Palace. Unreal, like movie sets one expects to see only on film or on a stage, antique structures still carrying out their functions today, still breathing nostalgic remembrances of the days that used to be, a strange and touching meeting of the present with the past.

A London evening and Piccadilly Circus. This is the Times Square of London, and sure enough, we bumped into two Detroiters while hunting a restaurant—one of them deaf, both expert at signs. After dinner, wandering in the Soho, the Bohemian nightlife district, we met a deaf Scotsman, then somehow got lured into the Eden Roc where ten of us managed to spend some \$100 to learn what a London nightclub was like—shades of Las Vegas? Day Two was downtown London, Parliament, Westminster Abbey and Buckingham Palace for the changing of the guard. Then shopping, the ladies' delight, while the men were busy with their mental calculating machines! In the evening a club for the deaf in suburban Acton, below a lovely little church . . . the two-handed manual alphabet, a search for common international signs, a little bit of pantomime and Amer-English communication progressed. In a matter of moments our younger girls were invited out to pubs by enterprising deaf Englishmen—proposed rather than propositioned, but let it not be said the English are slow! Other lingering images: the speed and efficiency of the London tube (subway), the sameness of the elegant black hansom cabs, the micro-mini skirts of the English misses, the long curly locks of the Soho hippies, the excellent stout in oversized mugs at many an English pub, English tobacco at 10 cigarettes per pack—



IN WARSAW—At the left, Polish deaf children are shown in a folk dance scene at the Vth Congress of the World Federation of the Deaf. At the right is Tour Interpreter Virginia Lewis ready to board a sightseeing bus for a whirl around the city.

Oh, to be in England now that autumn's here!

Thursday morning—A Polish LOT plane from Heathrow Airport, Warsaw-bound by way of a 25-minute stopover at East Berlin and the cool impersonality of the German Democratic Republic. Our first glimpse of Communist territory, but out of the coldness of our reception emerged a small band of youths, Future Farmers of America, with varsity jackets bearing the familiar label "Oklahoma"!

Warsaw, August 10—Warsaw, Poland, the *raison d'être* for the whole tour! Or Warszawa as the Polish have it. There must have been a hundred deaf people swarming around our bus as we drove up to the Palace of Culture and Science, headquarters for the World Federation of the Deaf international meeting. The sign used in Warsaw for the Palace is similar to that for the Eiffel Tower and also the international sign for France. First impressions: A fascination with the multi-different signs from the various countries and the ingenuity with which people managed to communicate in sign, gesture, mime, by pointing, by the expressiveness of a face—but the language barrier probably was broken much faster and with greater effectiveness than with hearing people. The warmth and friendliness of people as just people.

The hotel assigned to our group, the Orbis-Grand, was modern, private baths for each room, a wonderful and varying array of food, that terrible black coffee AGAIN, hot tea served in dinner glasses without handles. Polish zlotys and the varying rates of exchange resulted in excellent buys in Warsaw (for example, the hotel always added Orbis coupons worth 300 zlotys for every \$20 in American dollars converted to Polish money). These coupons were as good as travelers checks and cashable practically anywhere in town. The tour group sort of adopted a regular deaf guide for the five days they spent at Warszawa—an intelligent and articulate Pole who quickly improvised signs and regaled the group with many a

tale of old Warsaw and its history, arranged excursions to Old Town and other points. The broad streets of Warsaw were strangely empty—automobiles have been priced out of the reach of most people. Tall, modern buildings have replaced many destroyed by bombs during the war.

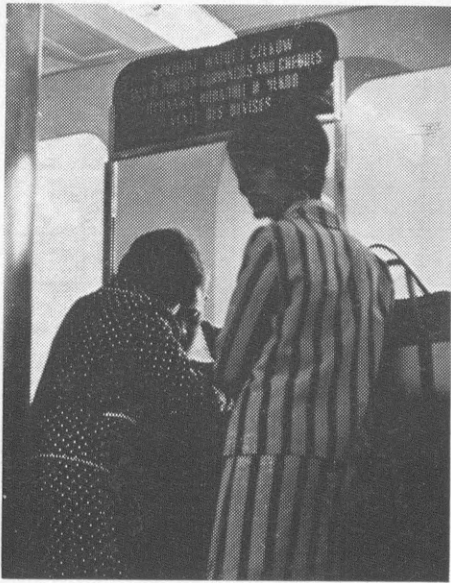
Among other things, the guide mentioned that as a 15-year-old deaf teenager at the peak of World War II, he was upon one occasion crammed into a stone-floored prison with many others without food or water for three days. Another incident he related was when some twenty of the older students at the Warsaw School for the Deaf set up a pocket of resistance but were overcome and imprisoned. However, the Nazi soldiers in charge were at first puzzled, and then touched (some of them to the point of tears) by their deafness, so they were put to work instead of executed. Some of the buildings in downtown Warsaw still display in silent protest bullet holes from the last war, and throughout the city on street corners the Poles maintain small booths with flowers as a constant reminder of the holocaust and all of their people who were so ruthlessly slaughtered. Small memorial plaques on the buildings indicate places where their friends had been lined up and shot on the spot by the Nazis. So in some ways Warsaw reflects a grim unforgetfulness among a people that appear relatively prosperous, well-dressed and generally buoyant.

The World Federation of the Deaf—Although members of the tour group looked in on some of the meetings, observed the exhibits and were overwhelmed by the evening cultural activities, it was the NAD delegates, Fred Schreiber, Sam Block (not with the tour) and Mervin Garretson who put in eight days of steady attendance at all the official affairs. Over 3,000 persons converged upon Warsaw for this important Congress although not all were officially registered as participants. All told, about 35 different nations were represented, but 29 countries sent delegates to the General Assembly of the WFD. Representatives came from the United Nations, the In-

ternational Labor Office, the World Health Organization, UNICEF, the International Social Security Administration, the International Red Cross, the International Council for the Welfare of the Blind, the International Society for Logopedics and Phoniatrics, the International Hospital Federation and the International Society for Rehabilitation of the Disabled. The United States was represented by probably fifty people, both deaf and hearing.

President Dragoljub Vukotic of Yugoslavia called the seventh quadrennial meeting of the General Assembly of the World Federation of the Deaf to order at 10 a.m. Friday, August 11. The semi-circular seating arrangement at Rudniew Hall was similar to that of our own Congress and the delegates had no difficulty in comfortably observing all of the proceedings of the three-day business meeting. Roughly estimated, the composition of representatives to the General Assembly was about two-thirds deaf and one-third hearing. Few of the hearing delegates knew the language of signs and used interpreters, while hearing interpreters spoke when the deaf delegates signed from the floor. Many of us found it rather demoralizing at first exposure to the so-called international gesture system, and for a while we had very real doubts as to our ability to participate in the deliberations. However, after the first hour or so of careful observation it was possible to note repeated gesture patterns and words (signs) and to establish fairly adequate communication rapport. It must be noted that the international gesture system is basically ideographic in nature and appears to lack the verbal sharpness and specificity so important for a meeting of international scope. Such a system is certainly effective and comfortable for the social amenities and for exchanging generalities, but we feel much study and improvement is needed if we are to attack world problems together at a professional level.

The first day was taken up with the expected reports on the activities of the WFD the last four years, reports from



CHECKPOINT—Americans found that what they had heard about Iron Curtain red tape was true when they went through the process of checking out when they departed from Warsaw on the remainder of the NAD-WFD tour.

the treasurer, auditors and the secretary-general, Dr. Cesar Magarotto. Several of the delegates mounted the rostrum to give long, prepared monologues—one of the more interminable speeches being delivered by Pavel Sutiagin, the Russian representative and board member of the WFD. He presented a comprehensive picture of all the work being done in the USSR for the deaf and also urged worldwide involvement in the problems of deafness. While many of these people had much to say and report, it was our personal reaction that they should address themselves to motions on the floor or await announcement from the chair that a forum or sounding-board session was in order. Most of the motions brought before the General Assembly were referred to the Bureau, including a suggestion that WFD dues be raised. A motion to change the name of the WFD to the World Federation of the Hearing Handicapped was rejected. Problems of financing the international organization received frequent reference, as did the need for worldwide rehabilitation programs, teaching seminars and problems of the deaf in underdeveloped countries. A series of amendments to the bylaws were passed without too much discussion. The following officers were elected, to serve through 1971: Dragoljub Vukotic, Yugoslavia, unanimously reelected president; Cesar Magarotto, Italy, unanimously reelected secretary-general; four vice presidents—Bans G. Nigam, India; Roman Petrykiewicz, Poland; Vittorio Ieralla, Italy and Pavel Sutiagin, Russia; members of the Board (Bureau) Mervin D. Garretson, USA; Allan B. Hayhurst, England; Ole M. Plum, Denmark; Andre Saint-Antoine, France; and Demetre Theodorakis, Greece. Dr. Magarotto and Mr. Hayhurst are the two hearing members of the Bureau.

Bids for the 1971 Congress were received from France and India, and the American delegates expressed interest in

exploring this possibility with their own government. Deadline for bids is December 31, 1967.

WFD delegates and distinguished visitors from other countries were lavishly entertained at two formal luncheons, with varied and exotic foods served to the tune of a never-ending stream of Polish wine and vodka. As a prelude to one of these functions the newly-elected members of the Bureau marched in solemn procession to the Polish Tomb of the Unknown Soldier to place a memorial wreath.

Following adjournment of the General Assembly on the third day, the Fifth Congress was formally inaugurated and continued for the next five days with some 204 papers presented on problems of deaf children, deaf adults, medical-audiological questions, pedagogical issues, psychological research, communication, physical culture and sports, arts and culture, vocational rehabilitation, social problems, assistance to the deaf in developing countries and other contributed papers. This part was extremely difficult for us to follow because most of the sign-language interpreting was done in Polish signs. We had to be content to glean what we could from the reactions and comments of the hearing participants during the coffee breaks and intermissions, and also to pick up English transcriptions of each paper at the end of the day. Among observations made by several English and American hearing delegates: Many of the papers verged on the mediocre, offered little that was innovative or based on empirical evidence; in other words, many papers came from "laboratory scholars" who have practically no acquaintance with deaf people themselves. The comment from a British educator that the views of the adult deaf people were not being reflected during the Congress, which he felt was a most vital function of these international gatherings. An American educator remarked that deaf adults frequently object to hearing people running their affairs and yet "most of the hearing professionals are attending the various scientific sessions while some 2,000 deaf people are out on the square signing." He had not been aware that the speeches were "readable" only by the Polish deaf through their own native interpreters. We felt impelled to comment also that it was ironic that the hearing experts should spend so much time on speech, audiology and other matters apparently completely oblivious to the fact that despite an overwhelming oral education, these "2,000 deaf people" offered daily testimony to the extremely important, bread-and-butter aspects of the language of signs in the lives of the deaf.

Evenings in Warsaw revolved around international festivals of amateur drama, mime and dance ensembles, which reflected tremendous talent and artistry. In the finals of the dance ensembles, the highstepping Bulgarians turned in a virtuosic performance of dazzling and absorbing intricacy to win first prize. They were closely followed by a tender and near-professional rendition of folk dancing

from the Polish Club of Lodz. An international film festival was also in progress during the Congress. The Russian professional deaf theatre staged Shakespeare's "Twelfth Night" on Monday and performed a brilliant and exquisite "Cinderella" the following evening. They impressed everyone as accomplished young actors, and the staging and lighting effects were outstanding. The Russians use a clever blend of pantomime and the simultaneous method in their plays.

Except for Schreiber and Garretson, the members of the tour left Warsaw on Tuesday, moving through the stiff passport checking station at the terminal, going through a double check before boarding the plane (giving a girl with dyed hair an attack of nerves) and finally leaving Communist territory with memories of lodi (Polish ice cream), woda sodowa, Kava, huge sundae of meringue, fruits, ice cream, whipped cream, thin Polish wafers . . . shoe stores with instead of shoes, Sears Roebuck catalogues displaying footwear . . . fences with cement pickets . . . uncountable book and magazine stores . . . flowers sold in street stalls all over the city . . . the electric buses and streetcars . . . women's shoes with high-buttoned tops and open heels . . . the perennial little carts on the streets of Warsaw selling glasses of cold soda . . . tieless pastel-colored shirts on the men . . . long loaves of unwrapped bread in wide boxes on delivery bicycles . . . young deaf men sleeping all night in the hotel lobby to be sure they'd be able to tell the American girls goodbye in the morning. . . .

Frankfurt, August 15 — Southern Germany, white, red-roofed dwellings clustered around small churches perched on

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green hills amid trees and fields of hops. The knowledge that we were back in non-Communist country reinforced by Coke advertisements, Woolworth stores and Esso gas stations! Munich and its famed university, where Hitler began his power-grab in Munich . . . our hotel in the city-center, with the beergarden (hofbrauhaus) across the street.

Innsbruck, August 16—Bavaria and the Alps . . . trees, cows, mountains, lakes, rivers, houses with flower-laden wooden balconies . . . Castles on hillsides, shirtless and blouseless farm families in the hayfields, leather kilts, pictures painted on houses, Russian-looking church towers, green rivers rushing through picturesque valleys. The Inn River and the lovely old town of Innsbruck. Beautiful views of the Alps from the narrow, winding streets. A cable car that took us to the top of the world . . . the three-stage trip left us so high we were surveying below us snow and mountain goats and the curving highway which would take us through Alpine passes to Italy.

Venice, August 17—Brenner Pass and the beauty of northern Italy. Our bus driver stopped at the border and disappeared to get clearance from customs. Cars, trucks, buses piled up behind the blocked passage—border police swarmed around expostulating, so Virginia Lewis waved her international driving permit and proceeded to move the bus out of the way . . . A rainy Austrian day which surrendered to the bright Italian sunshine on the other side of the pass. Castles by the dozen . . . roadside shrines of wooden crucifixes with potted flowers below . . . a bicycling group in bright red shirts. Venice, the city of canals. A water taxi, murky water and old houses and the black gondolas with their good looking gondoliers in their navy-and-white striped shirts . . . An evening by boat to St. Mark's Square . . . the 15th century palace . . . the 11th century church supposed to cover the remains of St. Mark. A glass factory, a gondola ride through side canals to the mainstream where hundreds of little-lanterned gondolas floated behind a barge with a band.

Late Friday night the 18th, Schreiber and Garretson arrived by train from Vienna. After the group had departed Warsaw, they had remained for the banquet and the concluding activities of the WFD Congress. An evening with members of the Russian troupe was an interesting highlight . . . a buffet dinner at the apartment of a Polish professor of English at the University of Warsaw . . . presentation of gifts from the various countries, including the USA . . . getting lost in mid-city one evening and being accosted by a Polish lady of the streets . . . visiting an English-American department store with its exorbitant prices. An Austrian Air Lines turbojet to Vienna, then an extremely enjoyable 12-hour (first-class compartment) train trip through Austrian country of breathtaking loveliness to Venice to rejoin the group. We had to take a water bus tour of the Grand Canal.

(Continued on Page 19)



Stalling Along . . .

By **STAHL BUTLER**, Executive Director
Michigan Association for Better Hearing and Speech
724 Abbott Road, East Lansing, Michigan 48823

It has been a long time since I have written about our hearing conservation and case finding program. We provide this service with hearing testing mobile units in cooperation with local health departments. Involved is a five-minute screening test.

In Lansing recently we tested the hearing of 979 people. Fifty-four percent had hearing loss. This does not mean that more than half of the people in Lansing are hard of hearing; it means that the group of people that comes to us is heavily loaded with people who know or suspect that they are hard of hearing. That is the way it should be. The surprising facts are that 35 percent had serious losses, and that 80 percent of the people who knew they were hard of hearing never had had a medical specialist look into their ears. Thus by sending people to doctors we conserve hearing. Hearing loss often starts in the very high frequencies, above those found in speech. Thus, when we note a very high loss, we can be especially effective in getting a person to a doctor before the loss becomes severe enough to enter the speech range.

We are very proud of what the Michigan Association of the Deaf has done for deaf people. The unit of service is the community council where all agencies involving the deaf are represented. The Flint council has 20 members, Detroit 30 members, Grand Rapids 15 members. Flint has seven weekly adult education classes; Detroit four, and Grand Rapids one.

At this writing, we are completing our three-month job of putting on our annual convention. We are doing what we were afraid to do years ago—we are tackling

the very controversial problem of industrial deafness.

I am very sorry that the dates of our annual convention conflicts with the Professional Rehabilitation Workers with the Adult Deaf meeting in Pittsburgh. This was a meeting to which I looked forward.

* * *

Vocational Rehabilitation has come through again for the deaf. This time it was a grant for a school for the deaf-blind to be located in New York City.

* * *

Perhaps it was 15 years ago that I began to work with an unschooled deaf man. I could not get him into the special program for the deaf that I had here because his parents could not spare him from the farm. But now he is at the Michigan Rehabilitation Institute. I talked with his sister-in-law and she indicated ways in which this unschooled deaf man was "a new man." She said he looked different and walked differently with his head up. Because he liked her, this man used to slap her on the back hard enough to almost knock her down, and he doesn't do that any more. He used to drop cigarette ashes on her rugs, and now he looks for an ashtray. Not having learned lessons in tact, he now pantomimes that there is nothing for him at home and therefore resists the family desire to have him come home each weekend.

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NAD Convention--Las Vegas June 17-22, 1968

The Fabulous Flamingo, convention headquarters, has reserved 500 rooms for the National Association of the Deaf Convention. These will be assigned on a first come - first served basis. Other hotels will handle the overflow but will not offer the convention rates. Also, the Flamingo will release rooms not reserved for the NAD Convention to the general public after May 1, 1968.

**Convention rates at the Flamingo: Singles—\$10, \$12, \$14.
Doubles—\$12, \$14, \$16.**

For reservations, write:

National Association of the Deaf
2025 Eye Street, N. W., Suite 321
Washington, D. C. 20006

NAD-WFD Tour

(Continued from Page 18)

with a side trip out to the famous Lido, even though it was after 3 a.m., as this was to be our only "night" in Venice.

Milan, August 19—By way of Verona and the fascinating Roman amphitheatre where the pagans used to feed Christians to the lions . . . and Padua, a pause at the Basilica of St. Anthony to look at his tongue. A flea market, a magnificent train station built by Mussolini in Milan and a deaf artist, Angilioni, from whom we purchased several oil paintings. Our first good dry martini at the Hotel Cristobal . . . the magnificent Milan Cathedral.

Lucerne, August 20—Back into mountain country, Lake Como, and all of the grandeur and glory of northern Italy and Switzerland. Hairpin curves, ever-climbing . . . through clouds and mist . . . visibility near zero . . . rising through the Alps over Gottard Pass where Hannibal came with his elephants in 250 B.C. On the downgrade, finally, an old Roman watch tower . . . and old Roman road through green-splashed mountains, decked with snow, sprinkled with colorful wild flowers, slashed by waterfalls, and in the distance, fold after fold of new and newer mountain ranges. Finally Lucerne and Hotel Europe on the banks of a resplendent lake. Swiss watches, money running low, homeward bound somehow by way of Paris!

Paris, August 21—Through the undulating countryside of northern France . . . little villages with half-timbered houses, shutters, the expected flowers, barnyards with dogs and chickens, hay and tractors . . . interesting outdoor toilet stalls on the public squares, ski chalets and soon, gleaming faintly in the distance, the floodlit Eiffel Tower. Hotel Lyons-Palace—carafes of wine, balconies, bathrooms equipped with both male and female toilets, a cage elevator straight out of Alfred Hitchcock and the hard rolls and coffee of the continental breakfast. The site of the Bastille . . . Basilica of Sacre-Coeur and Montmartre, the French Greenwich village with its bevy of artists working on oil paintings under the trees of the square . . . the Champs Elysees, the Arch of Triumph . . . perfume shopping . . . the beautiful floodlit Notre Dame . . . the night clubs and strip joints below Montmartre . . . the Left Bank, where one got intentionally (?) lost . . . a boat trip up the Seine River . . . steaks, champagne and girls-girls-girls at the Lido . . . a neighborhood Bardot movie . . . the incomparable Paris Metro subway. . .

Then Amsterdam once more, one last, lingering, memory-filled look at Europe . . . Lufthansa and the warm lights of New York.

John J. Gormlet, P. E.

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CHAFF From the Threshing Floor

By George Propp

Gallaudet holds that line: The Gallaudet College football team has its usual troubles, but the Bison have been holding the line against inflation. The admission price for Gallaudet football games is still \$1.00.

The Thresher spent a pleasant week trekking the Northlands of the Dakotas and Minnesota in mid-October. It wasn't planned that way, but Old Mother Nature took it upon herself to give the Media Man some lessons in creating visual aids. When the frost is on the pumpkins, the north country is something to behold. We have our flamboyant colors here in Nebraska, but not the lakes to mirror them in. The journey to Minneapolis via Sioux Falls and Devils Lake was made via North Central, an airline dedicated to the idea of squeezing the last gasp out of old DC-3's. These tin heroes of the days of our youth are still remarkably airworthy, and North Central at Grand Forks boasts of 97 percent on-time arrivals and departures.

We have no wish to become known as a connoisseur of skirt length, but working on a college campus does qualify us as a competent (if not constant) observer. The gals in the Dakotas and Minnesota wear 'em a trifle longer, which is, I guess, a triumph of common sense over the dictates of fashion.

Audiometrics: We read an item in *The Instructor* recently which disclosed that a check of audiometers indicated that most of them were giving inaccurate readings. For years the audiological aspects of deafness have been a favorite topic of research because the audiometer presents a neat mass of numerical data that is amenable to statistical treatment. So, a new generation of graduate students can start all over again.

This is written in October, the month of the United Appeal. Meeting all your obligations in one package seems to be a neat trick if you can do it. Herewith is Chaff's United Appeal:

1. Join the NAD.
2. Come to the NAD Convention in Las Vegas.
3. Lend a hand to the WGD Committee.
4. Pledge your temporal bones to Deafness Research Foundation.
5. Join the Order of the Georges.

Space Age Cinerama: The Midwest Regional Media Center for the Deaf has approached the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) for materials to develop an instructional unit for the deaf. Among the resources NASA can put at our disposal is 8,000,000 feet of film. As a taxpayer it's nice to know that you are part owner of more film than the producers of Bonanza. A hasty calculation indicates that on a 40-hour week, it would take three or four years to view all this film.

We recently saw the TV version of Johnny Belinda featuring Mia Farrow. In spite of the fact that Locky, the drunken fisherman, reminded me of Frank Sinatra, I thoroughly enjoyed the production. Both *Look* and *TV Guide* reported on Mia's efforts to learn the language of signs. *TV Guide* (as well as the October DEAF AMERICAN) carried a picture of Faye Wilkie giving the actress instruction in the use of signs. As an instructor, Faye's capabilities are well known to LTP participants. Without asking Faye, I would hazard the opinion that Miss Farrow was a more responsive pupil than was Ian Bannen, the male lead.

Gallaudet College: The world's only college for the deaf presently boasts an enrollment of around 900. New students in the orientation program in early September numbered 281. Over 260 teachers participated in various summer programs held on Kendall Green.

Proceedings of the International Conference on Oral Education held at Lexington and Clarke Schools this past summer total 2000 printed pages. My high school history book covered the Revolutionary War in something like 40 pages. A recent film I saw informs us that this is all a part of the communications explosion, but I see it as a neck-and-neck race to determine whether the planet is to be smothered in paper, concrete or Coke bottles.

To improve instruction, the North Dakota School for the Deaf is experimenting with teaching machines which are to be used in the dormitory area. Initially they are using Mast Teaching Machines and Craig Readers. It will be a considerable boon to the deaf if dormitory time can be effectively utilized for learning. Speaking of NDSD, Carl Smith's museum up there is something to see.

Everett J. Kennedy, printing instructor at the Ohio School for the Deaf, was recently given recognition in the *Chronicle* for having served the school for 39 years. He is still going strong. Mr. Kennedy claims that 95 percent of his boys are members of ITU.

It is estimated that there are 14,500,000 deaf in India, and only a token number of them attend school.

Quote of the month (observed in Dr. Postlethwaite's botany lab at Purdue): Some people look at things as they are and ask why; others look at things as they never were and ask why not.

Indian Sign Language

By TOIVO LINDHOLM

At the International Games for the Deaf, Washington, D.C., in the summer of 1965, David O. Watson, author of "Talk With Your Hands," confided to me that he was interested in collecting signs used by the deaf in other countries than the United States and working them into an international book of signs (I hope I am not doing Mr. Watson an injury by breaching his confidence).

I recall in my Boy Scout work of having seen a book of Indian signs by one Ernest Thompson Seton. Failing to find such a book in my city library, I wrote to Seton Village, Santa Fe, New Mexico, for a copy, and received a courteous letter from Mrs. Seton, widow of the author. She regretted not having any left.

I found a Scout merit book on Indian craft, and there found William Tomkins' name and mention of Indian signs. My city library did have such a book, and here I'm making good use of it in this little thesis, it containing mention of the "deaf and dumb" in several places.

The book is some 7 by 10 inches in size with 112 pages, illustrated with drawings of more than 750 signs, plus other illustrations of Indians, their dress, etc. It has some passages for suggested Scout plays using Indian signs.

Since the last reprint edition, noted in this book, was done as recently as 1962 (it has had some 15 reprints since about 1925), I assume a copy may be had by writing to Neyenesch Printers, San Diego, California, asking for William Tomkins' "Universal American Indian Sign Language."

I take liberty to give you excerpts from the introductory notes in this book, as concerns us the deaf:

"... by far the most authoritative work on Indian Sign Language was by Captain William Philo Clark, U.S. Army . . . published in 1885, a small edition . . . out of print and extremely difficult to obtain . . . not illustrated. This being America's leading authority on Indian signs, and differentiating as to the true Indian and deaf and dumb codes, the author has consulted it extensively in checking against his personal knowledge and studies extending over many years . . .

"In 1918, Ernest Thompson Seton, the noted author of animal stories, compiled a splendid work, 282 pages and about 1700 signs, profusely illustrated. The work was named "Sign Talk," and it does not pretend to adhere to Indian signs but includes many desirable signs of the deaf and dumb, and other sources, comprising a very fine work, of value to any library . . .

"One very wide difference between the Indian Sign Language and the signs used by deaf and dumb, is shown in the word THINK. The originators of the Indian signs thought that thinking or understanding was done with the heart, and made

the sign "drawn from the heart." Deaf mutes place extended fingers of the right hand against the forehead, to give the same meaning.

"The deaf use a great deal of facial distortion and grimace. The Indian seldom uses facial expression, but maintains a composed and dignified countenance, the signs being sufficient of themselves . . .

"Sign language is so faithful to nature and so natural in its expression that it is not probable that it will ever die. It has a practical utility, and should not be looked upon merely as a repetition of motions to be memorized from a limited list, but as a cultivated art, founded upon principles which can be readily applied by travelers. Sign language may be used to advantage at a distance, which the eye can reach but not the ear, and still more frequently when silence or secrecy is desired . . .

"In particular I wish to thank Mr. J. L. Clark, a Blackfoot Indian sculptor now located at Glacier Park, Montana, and who with great patience and kindness has gone over the entire language with me. Mr. Clark has the misfortune to be deaf and dumb, and this has developed him greatly as a sign talker. He is America's foremost Indian sculptor, and carves bears and other wild animals from blocks of wood, true to life . . .

"Every sign in this work is a true Indian sign. Nothing has been borrowed from the deaf or from other sources, the compiler having adhered strictly to Indian origins . . ."

For those who are interested, the similarity in Indian and deaf signs may be noted in the following words. Since signs generally are natural and given in mimicry, there must be similarity in many ideas to be conveyed.

abandon	fond (love)
above	float
alight	give
alone	heavy
among	high
astride	hang
big	lightning
boat	meet
bow (and arrow)	mount
bowl	mule
break	swim
come	taste
corn (the way you	try
shell it by hand)	up
done	walk
effort	wrap
fish	write

These are the clear ones. There are many more that are a shade like ours. Like ours, the Indian signs are not grammatical, have no tense. Examples are given here: (All given in signs—no finger alphabet, there being none in the Indian sign language.)

Question you fond walk among trees ::

Do you like to walk in the woods?

Horse know run fast :: Horses can run fast.

I understand read :: I can read.

I horse see not :: I have not seen the horse.

Now not, I no hungry :: Not now. I'm not hungry.

They take fish lake :: They catch fish in the lake.

Cat see good together at night :: A cat sees well at night.

I-all fond work long-grass time :: We like to work in summer.

My sister want not make eat evening :: My sister does not want to cook supper.

Ten winter me-all sit teepee here :: We have lived here ten years.

Alone sun work good day now :: Only the sun shines today.

Question you called :: What's your name?

I called Big Beaver :: My name is Big Beaver.

Question where you sit :: Where do you live?

Question white man few winter :: Was he a young man?

I no eat sunrise :: I had no breakfast.

Time-past many buffalo walk across prairie; time-future white can come :: Before the white man came, many buffalo roamed the plains.

Now spotted buffalo eat where time-past buffalo walk :: Now cattle feed where once the buffalo roamed.

Great Mystery help your moccasin make track aboard snow long-time :: May the Great Spirit permit your moccasins to make tracks in many snows!

Time-past Pawnee have chief called Spotted-Male-Buffalo :: The Pawnees had a chief whose name was Spotted Bull.

Wait little. You cannot speak. All people little talk :: Wait a moment. You cannot speak while everyone is chattering.

Man have money not, see not, eye wiped out :: The man is poor and blind.

For more of this fascinating study, get your book from your home library, or order your copy from the publishing house in San Diego mentioned above.

Missouri Chapter Is No. 1

The Edmund Booth Award for the chapter that during the year has contributed the most toward the total growth of the Junior NAD goes to the Missouri School for the Deaf for the year 1966-67. Among the outstanding contributions of this chapter is the questionnaire sent all over the country requesting for assistance in shaping up the proposed curriculum of the new model high school to be built in Washington, D.C., and the printing of the March issue of the **Junior Deaf American**.

The sponsors are Mr. and Mrs. Robert Johnson. Further details in the next issue.



Jerry Fail

NEWS

From 'Round the Nation

Mrs. Jerry Fail, News Editor
6170 Downey Avenue
North Long Beach, Calif. 90805

Mrs. Harriett Votaw, Asst. News Editor
2778 S. Xavier Street
Denver, Colorado 80236



Harriett Votaw

California . . .

The Hawaiian Luau sponsored by the Southern California Women's Club of the Deaf at the Castaway Restaurant in Burbank September 30 was an outstanding success and one of the major social events of the past year, with well over 400 attending the colorful event chairmanned by the club's president, Mrs. Roger Skinner, and her committee composed of Messrs. and Mesdames Cecil Cowan, Lee Stanton, Wm. Verburb, Wm. Brightwell, Kyle Workman, Curtis Palley, Robert Skinner, Louis Udkovich; Misses Gertrude Yawitt, Marion Schlessinger and Paula Heyman-son, and Roger Skinner. Also assisting were the Sol Rosenthals, David Kishineffs, Alan Reikenbergs, Chas. Campbells, Stanley Hoenigs, Otto Bechers, Harry Steinbergs, Walter Eldreds and Mary Max Woodward and Lois Bowden.

Proceeds were divided among several projects which included the Home for the Aged Deaf in Arcadia, the Rhoda Moulder Memorial Fund, the World Games Fund, as well as the NAD and the CAD. The Luau was but another in a series of successful fund-raising affairs sponsored by the Women's Club which was organized almost three years ago at the suggestion of Mrs. David Kishineff, Mrs. Hal Rosenfield and Mrs. Roger Skinner. Today the club is made up of 111 members and each and every one of them is a credit to the organization. Current officers of the SCWCD: Mrs. Roger Skinner, president; Mrs. Kyle Workman, first vice president; Mrs. Hal Rosenfield, second vice president; Mrs. David Kishineff, third vice president; Mrs. Lee Stanton, secretary; Mrs. Wm. Verburb, corresponding secretary; Miss Effie Rowe, treasurer. Trustees are Mrs. Walter Eldred, Mrs. Rosenfield and Mrs. Rosenthal. Mrs. Cecil Cowan serves as membership chairman with the Ways and Means Committee made up of Mrs. Wm. Tyhurst and Mrs. Ralph Mebane. Program chairman is Mrs. Wm. Brightwell. Sergeants are Mrs. A. D. Ruggerio, Mrs. Mary Price, Miss Gertrude Yawitt and Mrs. Charles Griffith. Custodians are Mrs. George Aiken and Mrs. Harry Steinberg.

The San Diego convention of the California Association of the Deaf was well attended with everyone enjoying the wonderful hospitality of the San Diego people and the staff at the U. S. Grant Hotel. Our special thanks to Flo and Ed Petek and the William Morans and all those on Flo's committee for a most pleasant five days and, just in case you

have not yet heard, your state association is now headed by several new people in addition to those who have served you long and well in the past: Richard L. Babb of Porterville, president; Harold Ramger of Oakland, first vice president; Don Nuernberger of La Mirada, second vice president; George Attletweed of Pleasant Hill, secretary; and Gerald Burstein of Riverside, treasurer. The six directors are Geraldine Fail, Long Beach; Lillian Skinner, Northridge; Robert Miller, San Francisco; Einer Rosenkjar, Van Nuys; Florence Petek, National City; and the Rev. Roger Pickering of Oakland. Rev. Pickering will also serve as chairman of the Legislative Committee and has selected Mr. and Mrs. John Hibbard to assist him. Bob Miller heads the adult education committee for the San Francisco Area with others to be appointed later to other areas; Toivo Lindholm is heading the driver training program; the ways and means group is made up of Francis Roberts, Flo Petek and Jerry Fail with Don Nuernberger as chairman. Hal Ramger is chairman of the Law Committee. Additional committees will be announced as soon as President Richard Babb can talk members into taking on the various jobs he has in mind. Felix Kowalewski will continue to publish the Newsletter.

Meanwhile, Lil Skinner is chairman of the 1969 convention which will be held in Los Angeles. Lil has already contacted the various hotels in metropolitan Los Angeles and made several appointments to her committee. Something tells us that the next two years are going to be lively ones around SouCal. Lil will report on her progress at the next CAD board meeting which is scheduled for January 27, 1968, at the Los Angeles Club of the Deaf. Our new president has been traveling hither and yon the past few weeks visiting the East Bay Chapter September 17, the San Francisco group October 8 and the Long Beach Chapter October 29.

Army Pfc. Stanley J. Workman, 19, son of Mr. and Mrs. Kyle G. Workman of Torrance, participated in "Exercise Coral Sands 11," a joint-service amphibious assault on the island of Molokai, Hawaii, August 1-10. Private Workman, a truck driver, is assigned to Headquarters Company, 4th Battalion of the 11th Infantry Brigade's 3rd Infantry.

Lt. Col. Allen T. Lindholm, son of Mr. and Mrs. Toivo Lindholm of Riverside, is in Vietnam as artillery coordinator between all armed services. Allen expects

to have his own battalion in a few months. The Lindholms' other son, Major Tom L. Lindholm, is serving the last of three years of ROTC duty at the N. M. Military Institute. He expects to be sent to Vietnam next year.

Shirley Ann Espinoza, eldest daughter of Mrs. Connie Sixbery, was the delighted honoree at a baby shower September 24. New baby is the delight of the household at 1332 Edgecliffe Drive, Los Angeles, and Connie is every inch the doting grandmother.

Folks keep asking just when the remodeling job at the Los Angeles Club is going to get underway! Well, folks, such things take time not to mention a lot of money and the club officers meet long and often in their efforts to iron out the preliminary details. Once they do, and the membership gives approval, the job will begin and we'll end up with one of the most beautiful clubs in the country. Club President West Wilson has accomplished a great deal in the few short months since his election, possibly because he is the "no nonsense" type and, most important, he is always there when needed!

Speaking of the Wilsons, West and wife are now living quite happily in a lovely new mobile home over on Orange Avenue in the city of Paramount and just a block from the city limits of North Long Beach which makes us practically neighbors. With the freeways nearby, plus the get-up 'n go of their trusty Oldsmobile, the Los Angeles Club is but mere minutes away.

About the funniest (and most fun) party of recent weeks was the surprise birthday shindig given for Cecil Christensen at the Long Beach Club the other Saturday night. Everyone had been cautioned "no gab to Cecil" and forewarned to come hippie-style to the psychedelic function . . . and did they? Guests arrived looking as if their last stop had been the Haight-Asbury Heights of San Francisco complete with beads and buttons, simulated tatoos, flowers, uncombed hair and unshaven chins, all of which added up to a grand and gleeful shock for Cecil. To name a few at the lovely love-in: Mabel and Emanuel Giambaresi, Charles and Grace Townsend, Corrine Aless, Beverly Lumia, Charles and Carrie Schlack, June Guttridge, Art and Phyllis Newman, Ross and Faye Bailey, George Elliott, Lillian Quartermus, Carl and Betty Brown, Homer and Ida Mae Moulder, Melvin O'Neal, Charlotte Pringle, Clifford Putman, Virgil Grimes, Joyce Ratliff, Don Sixbery, Jerry Stilwell, Kenneth Willis, Joe and Cora Park and Doyle Blagg, with several of Cecil's hearing friends also attending. Responsible for the lively evening were Cecil's wife, Virginia, Marcella Skelton, Jerry Fail, Evelyn Ash, Irene O'Neal, Pauline Putman, Connie Sixbery and Betty Elliott. Cecil opines that it was quite a happening!

Returnees arriving back home from far-away places include Henry and Elaine Winicki and Louis and Bea Shealy. The Winickis toured the Pacific Northwest



HONORED—Mrs. Leon (Kay) Curtis receives an exceptional service award from Utah Air Force Association president David Whitesides at awards banquet. She sustained superior job performance as a card punch operator at the Hill Air Force Base, Utah. She resides at Roy, Utah, with husband Leon and two children. Leon is Utah Association for the Deaf president. Deaf card punch operators have long been accepted as a part of the clerical force at the huge air base. (U.S. Airforce photo)

for two weeks going as far as Victoria and taking in some salmon fishing at Winchester Bay. The Shealys drove east to Ann Arbor, Mich., to see Bea's brother and family and then took their time driving back west. Louis and Bea have a genuine love for the open road; it wasn't so long ago that they traversed the Alcan Highway, remember?

Mr. and Mrs. Ora Surber tell of their recent trip via train to see their granddaughter, Rosemary Surber, and their cousin, Ronald Sutcliffe, at Gallaudet College. Like good tourists, they took in all the sights before going on to Ohio to see their son and family, relatives and friends. Turning southward to Dalhart, Texas, they were met by a brother and his wife who took them to Clayton, N.M., to see a sister and others of the family and then back to Texas to see still more relatives at Morse and at Stratford. Following 10 days with another sister and brother in Colorado, the Surbers ended up in Phoenix to spend several days soaking up the sun before coming back to Los Angeles.

Others taking to the highways and byways were Joe and Evelyn Wheeler of Artesia whose five days of steady driving took them to the home of a sister in Newport News, Va., from whence they took in Williamsburg and Jamestown and then on to Evelyn's brothers at Dover, Del. Stopping over in D.C., they were shown around the Gallaudet campus by Charles and Emory Marsh and ran into Mrs. Dick Phelps whom they last saw back in 1935 and who saw to it that they spent a lively two days sightseeing. Highlight of the entire trip was a gala reunion with Joe's brother, Fred Wheeler, and family at Elmsford, N.Y., after a lapse of some 26 years. Next came Expo 67 and Niagara Falls followed by a 10-day

stay with Mr. and Mrs. Jerry Price of Owosso, Mich. and attending a class reunion in Detroit where Joe met friends of 31 or more years ago. En route home they made the usual stops in Salt Lake City and Las Vegas winding up back home in Artesia completely exhausted but declaring that they loved every minute of the journey.

With the start of school, the Tuesday night sewing class over in Reseda has also started up again. Instructed by Lil Skinner, the needle-and-threaders are turning out the best-dressed gals in town. Among those Lil is teaching the fine art of home sewing are Esther Aheroni, Betty Fredichs, Charlotte Cowan, Ruth Skinner, Clara Scribner, Helen Eldred, Pat Campizze, Jessie Keyser, Peggy Mebane, Maxine Honig and Gloria Webster, to name but a few. Even Esther Mintz, a first-class seamstress in her own right, enjoys the gatherings.

Bowling appears to be the main interest around the Hebrew Association of the Deaf these balmy autumn evenings and they are out to regain the SouCal championship lost to Long Beach last June. David Kishineff is once again president of the HAD with Max Beesen as vice president and Abe Grossman and Gloria Webster serve as treasurer and secretary. The Hebrew Association will host the National Congress of Jewish Deaf convention, August 12-17, 1968, with headquarters at the Ambassador Hotel in Los Angeles. Abe Grossman is convention chairman heading a hardworking committee made up of Gloria Webster, Harold Kadin, Blanche Fortus, Elliott Fromberg, Harry Colick, Ben Kronick, Rebecca Grossman, Jean Greenberg, Esther Aheroni, Rose Rosman, Max Beesen, Ben Mintz, Hyman Krakover, Leo Bensusen, Bert Grossman and Herbert Katz. Gloria Webster is handling the publicity and you'll be hearing more about the upcoming convention in the days ahead.

Marvin and Mary Greenstone are back home from a flying trip to New York during which they left their dog, Lolly, to watch the family home and Albert and Betty Fredrich to watch Lolly. There's nothing like a month away from home to make folks appreciate the old homestead and the Greenstones were so glad to return.

The Labor Day weekend found most of Our Town deserted with folks either down in San Diego for the CAD convention or else up in Hayward for the bowling tournament. Many of the stay-at-homes took off for nearby beaches and Lois Bowden, Esther Aheroni, Gloria Webster and Betty Fredrich took on the hue of well-done lobsters. Others are still wearing lovely suntans acquired at swimming parties held by Temple Beth Solmon at the Groode Ranch in Chatsworth and at the Abe Grossman home.

Indiana . . .

Visitors to Indianapolis the last week of October were Frank Turk of Washington, D. C., and George Propp of Lincoln, Neb. Mr. Turk was in Indianapolis in connection with the organization of a Junior NAD chapter at the Indiana School. Mr. Propp helped conduct a two-day media workshop for ISD teachers.

Newcomers to Indianapolis are Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Petersen and two sons, formerly of Salt Lake City. Mr. Petersen is coordinator of work with the deaf at Crossroads Rehabilitation Center.

Mrs. Clarence Miller passed away on October 25 after a brief illness. She was the wife of Mr. Miller, a retired Indiana School vocational teacher.



Mrs. Malvine F. Kennedy

Death also claimed Mrs. Malvine F. Kennedy on November 7 after an illness of several months. A native of New York City and a graduate of the Lexington School for the Deaf and Gallaudet College (Class of 1944), she had taught in the Indiana School for the last 10 years. She had previously taught at the West Virginia School. Mrs. Kennedy's husband, Richard F., preceded her in death in 1958. Survivors are her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ludwig Fischer of New York City; a daughter, Deirdre, a student at Gallaudet College; and a son, Robin, a student at the Indiana School. Funeral services were held November 9, with interment in Crown Hill Cemetery.

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Colorado . . .

Mr. and Mrs. Byron Rubin of Denver spent two weeks motoring through Iowa and to St. Louis and Wichita recently and reported a wonderful trip. Byron also participated in the MAAD softball tournament in Wichita over the Labor Day weekend.

We had a guest from Hamburg, West Germany, Hartmut Teuber, visiting the Silent Athletic Club one weekend. He is now a junior at Gallaudet College and was pleased to meet two of his college mates, Kenneth Schiel and Pat Thompson. Hartmut was on his way back east after a trip to California and was working for a while at the Denver Post. He had some good words for America, but he will return to his homeland upon his graduation in 1969.

Another newcomer to Denver from Louisiana is Miss Betty Jean Cornwell. She was brought to the Silent Athletic Club by her friends, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Morris.

Mrs. Margaret Herbold is a very proud great-aunt these days. There are three Herbold boys at Gallaudet College, all from Montana and Iowa. There was another Herbold boy, Robert Herbold of Montana, who graduated from Gallaudet in 1963. Those at Gallaudet now are David, Ron and Ricky.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Johnson, after many years of living in Colorado Springs, have moved to Denver where he is connected with the Town Talk Bakery. Mr. and Mrs. Robert Works have also moved to Denver from Colorado Springs and he is also with Town Talk Bakery. The branch of Town Talk in Colorado Springs closed down and those wishing to be transferred were given positions in the Denver branch.

Ernest O. Kizer, known as the fellow who remembers everyone's birthday, celebrated his own birthday on September 23. He has spent almost 30 years working at the same printing shop in Littleton.

The Herbert Votaws took a leisurely trip this year. They visited relatives and friends in Wisconsin including the Luther Stacks at Delavan, where they are on the teaching staff. Visits were made to relatives in the Madison area and a side trip was taken to Green Bay, Wis., where Herb got his chance to visit the National Railway Museum. Any rail fan who goes up that way should not miss

visiting this museum. A few days were spent with John DeLance at Mundelein, Ill., and a few days with Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Hazel in Chicago. Mrs. DeLance had been called unexpectedly to Wichita, Kan., upon the death of her older sister, so the Votaws did not get a chance to see her. They attended the Illinois Association of the Deaf rally held at the Chicago Club for the Deaf on September 30. The rest of their vacation was spent in Kansas City, Mo., with Harriett's parents.

On September 23, the Colorado Association of the Deaf held a rally at the Silent Athletic Club building. Don Warnick and Mary Elstad were co-chairmen of the affair which began with a buffet-style supper. The main speaker of the evening was James D. (Mike) McKeivitt, district attorney, whose talk was ably interpreted by Mrs. Bertha Kondrotis, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Henry of Colorado Springs. Mr. McKeivitt spoke on crime and the widespread use of LSD and the newer drug STP. The next rally will be in Colorado Springs in January.

Mr. and Mrs. Archie Chaboude of Mountain View, Calif., were in the Colorado Springs area during the Labor Day holidays. Their friends up in Denver missed seeing them.

Mrs. Sabina (Leiba) Tierney, Colorado Springs, passed away on July 4. She had given birth to her first child, a girl, on June 28. Her husband Larry survives.

Tony Anzlovar passed away suddenly at a hospital in Fort Collins on August 22. He is survived by his wife and daughter of Wellington, Colo.

Missouri-Kansas . . .

About 350 people attended the Ninth Annual Midwest Athletic Association of the Deaf softball tournament in Wichita during the Labor Day weekend. The rain stopped the final game between St. Louis and Denver on Sunday so the game was played on Monday. Denver lost an earlier game to St. Louis, 5-4, and Denver gained the finals by downing Sioux Falls, 7-6. The final game was won by St. Louis, 21-1, to capture the championship. Over 400 persons were at the grand ball.

St. Cadoc Deaf Society celebrated its 10th anniversary with a dinner and dance at Holiday Inn Motel on August 26. Patrick Graybill of Washington, D. C., was toastmaster and also gave a very good variety show. Guest speaker was the Rev. Patrick K. Best, chaplain for the deaf at

Council Bluffs and Omaha. Miss Erlene Graybill was chairman of the dinner.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Johnson were blessed with their fifth child, a boy, Walter, born on August 1.

Rosalyn Williams has been very busy making her wedding gown, and all the bridesmaids' gowns and even a flower girl's gown for her coming wedding. She and Marvin Randall of Olathe have set November 4 for the big date.

Recent visitors to the Kansas City (Kan.) Deaf Center were Mr. and Mrs. Richard Phelan of Iselan, N. J., who were in town visiting his mother; Mr. and Mrs. Cleve Ready of Fulton, visiting their daughter Patty and her husband; also Mr. and Mrs. Felix Miniery of North Brunswick, N. J.; Miss Bernardine Dienger of Cincinnati, O.; Mrs. Ruth Kohlroser of Moorhead, Minn.; Mrs. Joan Willey and her mother, Mrs. Ethel Hutcherson.

Mrs. Kohlroser is a new first floor girls' supervisor in the main building at the Kansas School. Mrs. Santina Hambel is the new relief supervisor for both boys and girls.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Parker quietly celebrated their 35th wedding anniversary.

Patrick Graybill, of Washington, D. C., visited his parents for one month prior to entering the Theological College at the Catholic University on September 18. He hopes to study there for four years to become a diocesan priest. He resigned from Kendall School for the Deaf after teaching there for three years.

Harriet, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Blonsky of Kansas City, Mo., was married to Mr. Barry Slotnick on July 30. They had a brief honeymoon before he reported for induction in the army on August 4.

Mr. and Mrs. William Eades had three weeks' vacation so they decided to split it into two trips. They flew to Los Angeles to visit relatives and old schoolmates and then returned home and motored to Quantico, Va., to visit their son Billy who is in the Marines. They toured Washington, D. C., with Mr. and Mrs. James Stokes of Independence, who accompanied them. They returned home Labor Day.

Mr. and Mrs. Leo Vohs, nee Hazel Kaniper, observed their 50th wedding anniversary on August 9. They recalled their wedding in her house at Marion, Kan., and a honeymoon trip to Linwood where Leo's uncle and aunt lived on a farm. They have two daughters, Gloria of Springfield, Mo., and Viola of Sterling, Colo., and one son, Colonel Ralph Vohs, at Ft. Meade, Md., and six grandchildren. Their friends at the Kansas City, Kansas Deaf Center gave them a big surprise and they received many cards and a nice cash gift at the annual picnic.

Beverly, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Murphy, was married to Don Neri on September 30 at St. Paul's Catholic Church.

Miss Effie Carolyn Cummings and Mr. Jay Erban Suddreth were united in marriage on August 26 in the First United Presbyterian Church.

Wayne Adams, brother of Mrs. Sharon

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McGlynn, is the director of curriculum at the Nebraska School for the Deaf. He graduated with the 1967 class of the Leadership Training Program, San Fernando Valley State College.

Mr. and Mrs. Danny Barker and their two children have moved to Omaha, Neb., from Lapeer, Mich., after teaching at the Lapeer State Hospital for four years. He is now a science teacher at the Nebraska School. He received his master's degree in special education from Eastern Michigan University last June. He visited his parents in Olathe recently.

The Gene Ashs of Topeka welcomed a baby girl, Kimberly Kay, on August 2. They have two other girls, Kathy 14, and Eugenia, 10.

On August 26, Frank Norris of Higginsville, Mo., and Miss Wilda Tindle of Olathe were married in Boonville, Mo. They are now residing in Higginsville.

Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence McGlynn, Hutchinson, Kan., have purchased and moved into a three-bedroom house across the street from where they lived.

Nebraska . . .

The August 23 edition of the Omaha World Herald carried a story about two former students of the Nebraska School for the Deaf. James Wilkinson, 19, of Broken Bow, Neb., was credited with saving the life of his classmate, Leonard Ivins, when the car in which they were riding plunged off the road, into a rain swollen creek in southern Oklahoma. Jim squirmed from the submerged car, climbed to the road and hailed a passing motorist and together they managed to pull Leonard Ivins of Omaha from the car which had overturned with only its wheels showing. Leonard, who was listed

as in serious condition at that time, is now recovering from the experience.

Jerry Pleake, son of June Palermo, was pictured in the August 30 Omaha World Herald. He has an athletic scholarship to Kearney State College.

A trapshooting tournament was held September 24 at Hilltop in Irvington, Neb. When the smoke had cleared away and handicap points added, the following results were announced: 1. Leonard Eggleston, 2. Delbert Boese, 3. Jerry Zimmerman, 4. Albert Sparks and Larry Schultz (tie), 5. Roy Sparks and Richard Harrison (tie), 6. Shirley Meyer and Bill Ivins (tie), 7. Lowell Fanning, 8. Everett Goodin and James DeVaney (tie), 9. Ralph Smith.

The Harold Schultz family of Arizona announced the arrival of their fourth daughter on September 15. Doreen Lenore Prok was born on August 12 in Indianapolis to Rev. and Mrs. Myron Prok and the first grandchild of Dora and Elvin Miller of Omaha. Bob and Rosemarie Patzner of Council Bluffs, Ia., announced the arrival of Trudy Marie on August 29. The new baby is their second daughter and third child. The Dennis Wernimonts of Omaha announced the arrival of their third daughter early in September.

Miss Meredith Marshall (NSD 1964) was married on August 12 to Mr. Ronald Jones at the First Baptist Church in Chadron, Neb. Ronald is a 1960 graduate of the Colorado School. They are making their home in Denver.

Another 25th wedding anniversary, that of Jack and June Stafford, was celebrated with an open house at Bethlehem Lutheran Church in Omaha on October 1.

Bruce Becker is again working at the South Dakota School for the Deaf after spending the summer doing maintenance work at NSD.

Richard Brown of Omaha was recently attacked and stabbed by four men in an apparent robbery attempt and thrown from a viaduct, breaking both wrists. At last reports, he was recovering at his mother's home in Chapman, Neb.

Berton Leavitt's two-man golf team finished in third place in the Cushman Golf League that consisted of 20 teams. He received a nice trophy for third place and also won a door prize for Irene at the golf banquet on September 21 at Knolls Club.

The first meeting of the season was held by the Mary and Martha Guild at Trinity Lutheran Church on September 25. Officers for the coming year: Mary Sabin, president; June Collamore, vice president; Emma Mappes, secretary-treasurer; Marie Mudloff and Vera Kahler, auditors; Frieda Chermok, chairman of commemorative stamps; Betty George, chairman of coupons.

Albert Sparks, son of Roy and Elsie of Omaha, started work at the Nebraska Farmer Printing Co. in Lincoln on September 25. He is living with his uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Berton Leavitt, at present.

A housewarming party was held in honor of Leon and Alice Gilbert at Spring-

field, Neb. A good number of friends attended including the Lindbergs and the Deurmyers of Lincoln.

The Des Moines entrants took a top heavy share of the prizes in the sixth annual Midwest Deaf Bowling Association tournament held in Des Moines September 23-24. The Des Moines team "Patty Ann Piazza" composed of Wilbur Sawhill, Roger Taylor, Larry Bucholz, Marvin Tuttle and Dale Van Hemert took first place in the men's team event with a 2846 total including handicap. Roger Taylor and Wilbur Sawhill teamed in the doubles event for first prize and Larry Bucholz took first in the singles event. Wilbur Sawhill was first in all events. Leona Cheeney of Davenport teamed with Marguerite Sprinkel of Rock Island for first place in women's doubles and Dorothy Hyde of Kansas City took first in the singles.

On August 27, eight deaf were entered in the "Centennial Canoe Race" from the Marina Club of Omaha to Nebraska City. Roy Sparks and Mary Skeen of Omaha racing only to the half way mark of Plattsmouth finished fifth in their race and both received fifth place trophies. Albert Sparks and Nick Abariotes finished in seventh place but received nice sportsmanship trophies in recognition of their numerous entries in other canoe races in which they were not among the winners. The team of Jerry Zimmerman and Dale Brazzle finished further back and Don Reed and Arnold Hoebet were persuaded to quit at the halfway mark at the check-in point at Plattsmouth.

Mrs. Frances (Dalbey) Burgess of Omaha was responsible for the reunion of the class of 1939 of the Iowa School for the Deaf. The members of the class being able to attend in addition to Frances

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were Albert Hjortshoj of Atlantic City, Ia.; Norman Hagen of Windom, Minn.; Ralph Smith of Council Bluffs; Mrs. Catherine (Stinger) Peterson of Omaha; and Mrs. Eliza (Kerns) Bakerink of Fontanelle, Ia. Their class sponsor, Miss Melda Alber, also attended.

Mr. Robert Brown, Jr., and Miss Geneva Cayou were married at Bethlehem Lutheran Church in Omaha on September 16. Ronnie Boettcher was best man and Emma Cayou was maid of honor. The couple will reside in Omaha. Geneva is the hearing sister of Mrs. Bernice (Cayou) Loftus.

Leonard and Lucille Eggleston celebrated their 25th wedding anniversary on September 10 at Bethlehem Lutheran Church in Omaha.

Mr. and Mrs. Elvin Miller celebrated their 25th wedding anniversary October 29 at the Bethlehem Lutheran Church in Omaha.

Opal and Arthur Harper had an enjoyable vacation in California. They made the trip by jet.

Harry Otterman and his younger son Roy were both hospitalized for operations on their noses. In Omaha, Dot Winters, Robert Mullins, Frances Burgess, Gloria Carlburg, June Stafford, Albert Johnson and Alice Milana and Sharon Hale have been hospitalized in recent months.

Jim and Dot Wiegand and family took a week's vacation during August. They left with "Six Flags over Texas" as their destination. They stopped to visit the Wilbur Ruge family in Wichita on the way. They spent two days in Grand Prairie, Tex., the location of Six Flags and enjoyed the place very much. They drove to Amarillo and from there went to Canon City, Colo., to visit Dot's cousin, Dorothy Hoza, and family for two days and also saw the Royal Gorge. In Denver they visited the Loren Elstad family and then drove to Fort Collins to pay a visit to Bruce and Elsie Smith but did not find them at home so they returned to Lincoln.

Robert and Irene Taylor left their children with Bob's parents in Idaho while they toured Washington, Oregon and California.

Richard Smrz, a NSD graduate, is now teaching at the West Virginia School after several years at the Colorado School.

Keith Bowers (Janis Valish) and family

have returned to Denver, Colo., where Keith is subbing on the Rocky Mountain News. He was unable to find a steady job in Boise, Idaho.

The Loren Coleman family recently moved into a new home near Des Moines.

Mrs. Stacia Cody of Tacoma, Wash., wrote that she really enjoyed her visit to Nebraska last summer. While in Nebraska she was entertained at various times by Virginia Deurmyer, Emma Mappes, Irene Leavitt and Mrs. Scott Cascaden.

Jim Wiegand picked a good time to be sick. He was in Lincoln General Hospital from September 25 to October 1 for treatment of a sinus infection, bronchitis and inflammation of the lungs. He managed to stay home the next week while recuperating and watched the first two games of the World Series.

Archie Dombrowski received a nice writeup in the August 12 Omaha World Herald. In the sport pages was his picture with mention of his contribution to golf recently as referee of the title match in the championship flight of the PUBLINKS Tournament. Archie has three children and has been an employee of Armour Meat Packing for 24 years.

Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Smith and their two sons of Fort Collins, Colo., accompanied by Elsie's brother, Joe Renner of Crete, Neb., toured Archer National Park in Utah, Mesa Verde National Park, the "Four Corners" and other points of interest during the past summer. They stopped at Durango, Colo., to take a very scenic ride on the famed Durango-Silverton narrow gauge excursion train.

Mrs. Conrad (Maxine) Urbach of Loveland, Colo., was to have left on September 24 for a jet trip to New Jersey to spend two weeks with her daughter. Conrad was planning to paint their home while Mrs. Urbach was gone.

A group of deaf from eastern Nebraska, Jerry Zimmerman, Roy and Albert Sparks, Arlen Tomlin, Leon Gilbert, Bill Ivins, Delbert Boese and Del and Shirley Meyer went to Geneva, Neb., on September 16 and shot a total of 61 teal and also caught 57 bullheads. On a second trip the next week, Zimmerman, Tomlin, Boese and Del Meyer caught 63 bullheads but got only 7 teal because the birds weren't moving.

New York . . .

Belated congratulations to newlyweds Lena Peters and Julius Arons who were married on August 20. They are making their home in East Orange, N. J.

After taking in the ESAD convention at Albany in early September, Albert and Lilly Berke and four children flew north to see the sights of Expo 67. Others attending the Exposition included Elaine and George Geltzer whose enthusiasm persisted despite hot weather and waiting in long lines. While there they visited their cousins in Canada.

Sam Fuchs took in a 22-day escorted tour of Europe covering Sweden, Norway, Holland, Switzerland and England.

Thelma Miller, Jane Becker and Faye Cohen took a 2,000-mile auto tour visiting the Amish country, the Mennonite church in Lancaster, Pa., and motored through the Blue Ridge Mountains, to Tennessee and on to Montecello and Norfolk, Va. They visited the Gen. Douglas MacArthur Memorial and went on to Washington, D.C., stopping to view the John F. Kennedy grave.

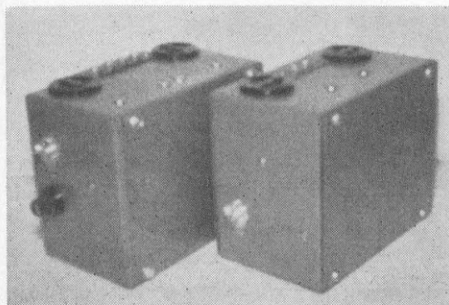
Marjorie Stockdale of Harrogate, Yorkshire, England, spent three months visiting the United States and met Eva and Morris Davis, formerly of England, at the Hebrew Association clubrooms.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Hersch went west to Colorado, the Grand Canyon and Las Vegas en route to the West Coast.

On September 23, an exploratory meeting conducted by Allen Sussman, an assistant research scientist and principal assistant (Projects of the Deaf) to Dr. Edna Levine at New York University, was well attended by both deaf and hearing people. On a voluntary basis, they met to organize for work in several classifications, such as research, census, publicity and mental health to serve the needs of the deaf.

Charles and Suzanne Bronder and their four boys moved from an apartment in Manhattan the end of September to live in a mobile home in Lodi, N. J.

Thanks is due the Arcola Swimming Club in New Jersey for giving several deaf New Yorkers the opportunity to practice volleyball the past summer. They lost by only one point during the second annual volleyball tournament sponsored by the Westchester Club in Tuckahoe, N.Y., September 23-24. Sam Lewis, Richard Myers, James Stern, Joe Oestreicher, Stanley Hoffman and Abe Cohen comprised the team sponsored by the HAD and well deserved the sportsmanship award they won. Participating teams were Gallaudet College students and teachers from the New York School for the Deaf and Toronto, Canada, Philadelphia, New Jersey and NYC. The Gallaudet team won the championship with the Canadian team as runnerup. WGD Team Director Alexander Fleischman was among those attending the tournament.



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Mr. and Mrs. William R. Heacock

Wedding in Finland Interests Buffalonians

By C. Allan Dunham

"Billy" (William R.) Heacock was entered in the soccer games of the 1965 International Games of the Deaf in Washington, D.C. The son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert B. Heacock of Buffalo, he had made a name for himself in soccer at the Rochester School for the Deaf, from which he graduated in 1962, entering Gallaudet College that September on an Edmund Lyon Scholarship.

Miss Marlena Linberg of Jakobstad, Finland, came over to enjoy the 1965 IGD and root for her delegation. Billy noticed the lovely Finnish blonde and knew no peace until he had wangled an introduction. That was, if you will pardon the pun, Billy's finish.

Miss Linberg, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Paul Linberg of Jakobstad, was the guest of her fiancée and his family when their engagement was announced last December.

Billy had previously flown to Finland to meet her family. He flew over again last June 3 to be their guest until the wedding on July 22 in Jakobstad's First Lutheran Church.

Mr. and Mrs. Heacock, Sr., are both deaf, and both graduated from the Rochester institution. Besides the son, they also have a hearing daughter, Marilyn, a sociology major at the State University at Buffalo.

Coincidentally, Mr. and Mrs. Linberg are also deaf, and Marlena has a deaf brother, Boris, at 14 still attending the Finnish National Institute for the Deaf from which his sister graduated.

Mr. and Mrs. Heacock flew to Jakobstad on July 17 and returned home August 2. The young newlyweds, after a brief honeymoon, returned to Buffalo by trans-Atlantic liner.

The young man's plans for the future are still rather uncertain. He has been a linotype operator for the W. J. Keller Poster Printing Co. for the past two

years, but he is thinking seriously of returning to Gallaudet College to major in mathematics for a teaching career.

Billy returned to Buffalo about the middle of September. But his bride was delayed because of difficulties in obtaining her visa and permit for crossing West Germany. She, however, arrived at the Heacock home just in time for Thanksgiving Day. And a very happy reunion, between her husband and the entire family took place.

Frick-Crow

Miss Alice Belle Crow, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Crow of Little Rock, Ark., was married to Mr. Wayne Frick of Fergus Falls, Minn., on August 26, 1967, at the First Baptist Church in Little Rock. The performing minister was Rev. Joe Johnson, son of deaf parents.

Attending the bride as maid of honor was Miss Judith Marie Westfall. This is noteworthy because when Alice's parents were wed 30 years ago in Little Rock, one of the bride's attendants was Miss Rosamond Collums. Miss Collums is now Mrs. Sherman Westfall—Judith's mother. Alice's bridesmaids were Miss Donna Drake and Miss Jackie Craig. Nuptial music was "sign-sung" by Miss Bette Hicks.

Mr. Frick, a former math instructor at Gallaudet College, is now attending college near Staunton, Va., for a higher degree. Mrs. Frick is a teacher at the Virginia School for the Deaf in Staunton.

Among the out-of-town visitors attending the wedding were Mr. and Mrs. Cliff Rowley of White Plains, N. Y., Harvey Corson of Washington, D. C., Richard Bangs of Baton Rouge, La., and the groom's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frick from Minnesota.

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Gallaudet's Block-G Club Sweeps W. C. D. Volleyball Tourney; Defeats Canadian Champions From Toronto In Final

By ROBERT R. DAVILA

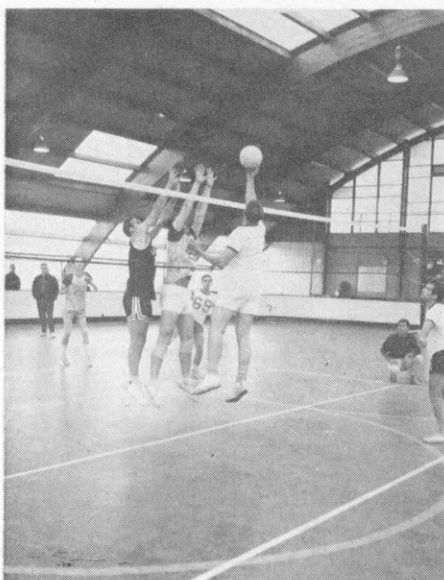
A fired-up Gallaudet College Block-G Club, utilizing deliberate ball handling and an alert defense to maximum advantage, shattered the supposedly invincibility of Canada's deaf volleyball championship team from Toronto, 15-8, 15-9, to score a resounding victory in the finals of the second annual Westchester (N. Y.) Club for the Deaf volleyball tournament held at the Murray Memorial Skating Rink, Yonkers, N. Y., on September 23-24.

The Block-G Clubbers were clearly the best balanced team in the tournament. Composed of Tom Henes, Charlie Marsh, Johnny Kaleta, Jack Lamberton, John Burton and Bill Conley, the collegiate sextet swept to the title without losing a single set. The Canadians, on the other hand, came within a few points of being upset in the first round by one of the other good clubs in the tourney, the Giants 'n' Midgets, who were paced by a trio of 6-3 spikers, Stan Nasukiewicz, Harry Storch and Bob Watts. The Giants 'n' Midgets won the first set of their 2-out-of-3 match with the Maple Leafs and were leading 11-4 in the second set before they wilted under the pressure.

En route to the title, the Block-G Clubbers swept their matches against the Bridgeport Bees in the first round, the Bronx Green Hornets in the quarterfinals and the host club's Jack-of-All-Trades in the semifinals before meeting Toronto in the final. After their narrow squeak in the first round, the Canadians regained their composure and swept the Long Island Super Wildcats in the quarterfinals and the Philadelphia Playboys in the semis. The Jacks went on to defeat the Playboys for third place. The Giants 'n' Midgets waltzed to the consolation title, but it was obvious that they belonged right up there with the better teams.

More than anything, this year's tournament displayed a marked improvement in the quality of play by most of the teams. This point is brought to bear when one considers that last year's runnerup, the Knollwood Knockers, composed of deaf Fanwood faculty members, was outclassed and finished among the also-rans. Last year's titlists from Montreal were defeated handily by Toronto for the right to be represented in the tourney.

Individual standout performers were numerous. What most teams lacked was balance—a prerequisite to winning volley-



CLASSIC DEFENSE—Toronto's Creighton Smith, dark jersey, and an unidentified teammate, show the way it's done as they go up to nullify a spiking attempt by Block G Clubber Johnny Kaleta, foreground. Action took place during the volleyball championship final at the Italian Civic Association Hall, Mt. Vernon, N.Y. Block G Club of Gallaudet College defeated Toronto, 15-8, 15-10. (Photo by Carl Bravin.)

ball. The American teams have made good improvement in offensive tactics, but have yet to develop an adequate defense against spikers of the calibre of Toronto's amazing Creighton Smith, who lived up to his reputation as the Dominion's greatest deaf volleyballer. Smith is a highly-touted performer in Canadian volleyball leagues.

Defense is the name of the game and it was ruefully demonstrated by the tactics Toronto employed throughout: "Set it up for Smith." Time after time, the Canadians would pass the ball in close to the net and the obliging Smith would smash it over for points. Only when he was relegated to the backcourt by the offensive rotation and thereby prohibited from spiking was the Canadian offense neutralized.

Toronto miscues resulting in loss of the ball while on offense consistently kept moving Smith to the backcourt in the championship match with the Block-G Club. But the observation here is that in this game, at least, not even a team full of Smiths would have beaten the collegians, who played a tight game close to the net and on many occasions had

Toronto bullets ricocheting back onto the Canadian forecourt.

Another good team in the tournament was the Jack-of-All-Trades outfit made up of Westchester Club personnel. Frank Hand, Paul Kaessler, Hugo Guidi, Jack Antal, Bob Lagomarsini and Danny Krapta, names well-known in basketball circles, pressed the Block-G Club in their semifinal before succumbing, 2-0. The Jacks, in turn, eliminated the Knollwood Knockers, last year's runnerup team, in the quarterfinal round.

The value of all-around team balance was aptly demonstrated by the success of the Philadelphia Playboys, who reached the semifinal round in spite of the fact that the team lacked height or "an abundance of talent." Frankie McDermott and Joe Black paced the Playboys.

The rise of volleyball in the eastern sector is the direct result of the efforts of the Westchester Club to introduce another team sport to the deaf community. The Westchester tournament gives every appearance of stability and permanence. Paul Kaessler, Vince Iannucci, Hugo and Joe Guidi, Buddy Trochelman, Frank Hand, Club President Ed Koellisch and others too numerous to mention have done an outstanding job and, already, hopes are running high for next year's tournament.

On hand to view the proceedings and assist the local tournament committee were Alex Fleischmann, World Games for the Deaf American team director, and Robert Davila, team manager. Messrs. Fleischmann and Davila conferred with tournament officials on the selection of a New York All-Star team. Arrangements are being made to stage a match between New York and the Gallaudet All-Stars as a preliminary to the AAAD basketball championship game in March. Winner of this match can then extend challenges to teams from other parts of the country. This will be in keeping with the plan to assess the advisability of fielding a team at the World Games in Yugoslavia in 1969.

Selected to the New York All-Star team were: Frank Hand, Paul Kaessler, Jack Antal and Hugo Guidi, Jack-of-All-Trades; John Cleary and Robert Stein, Knollwood Knockers; Stan Nasukiewicz, Harry Storch and Bob Watts, Giants 'n' Midgets, and John Nash, Green Hornets.

If the Block-G Club was any indication



ALL-STARs—New York All-stars pose with Bob Davila, USA WGD team manager, standing left, following their selection at the conclusion of the second annual Westchester Silent Club Volleyball Tournament. Kneeling, left to right: John Nash, Frank Hand, Paul Kaessler. Standing: Bob Davila, Bob Watts, Hugo Guidi, Jack Antal, Harry Storch and Stan Nasukiewicz. Missing all-stars: John Cleary, Bob Stein. (Photo by Carl Bravin.)

of the talent available at Gallaudet, the match scheduled for next March promises to be a humdinger.

The following are the results:

CHAMPIONSHIP FLIGHT 1st round

- Playboys of Phila. won forfeit over Gallaudet A.C.
- Knollwood Knockers beat Born Losers, 15-9, 15-6
- Gallaudet "Block G" beat Bridgeport, 15-0, 15-4
- Toronto beat 2 Giants 'n' 4 Midgets, 13-15, 15-13, 15-12
- Super Wildcats beat HAD, 15-8, 15-13
- Green Hornets beat Garden State, 15-7, 15-7

2nd round

- Jack-of-All-Trades beat Knollwood Knockers, 15-11, 15-13
- Playboys beat Westchester Silent Club, 15-7, 15-10
- Toronto beat Super Wildcats, 15-4, 15-5
- Gallaudet "Block G" beat Green Hornets, 15-7, 15-7

Semifinals

- Toronto beat Playboys, 15-9, 15-8
- Gallaudet "Block G" beat Jack-of-All-Trades, 16-14, 15-10

Third place

- Jack-of-All-Trades beat Playboys, 15-8, 15-2

Championship

- Gallaudet "Block G" beat Toronto, 15-8, 15-10

Consolation Flight

- Garden State beat Bridgeport, 15-11
- 2 Giants 'n' 4 Midgets beat HAD, 15-3
- Knollwood Knockers beat Garden State, 15-9
- 2 Giants 'n' 4 Midgets beat Westchester Silent Club, 15-2
- Green Hornets beat Born Losers, 15-9

Semifinals

- 2 Giants 'n' 4 Midgets won forfeit over Super Wildcats
- Green Hornets beat Knollwood Knockers, 15-5

Championship of Consolation

- 2 Giants 'n' 4 Midgets beat Green Hornets, 15-8, 15-12
- HAD won good sportsmanship team trophy.

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JUNE 17-22, 1968

Gallaudet College Reports Record Enrollment of 937

Gallaudet College started its 104th academic year with a record enrollment of 937 (532 men and 405 women), an increase of 65 over last year's highest figure. The students come from 47 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico and 15 foreign countries. The states not represented are Alaska, Delaware and Nevada. The breakdown shows 234 students in the college preparatory class; 668 in the undergraduate school (120 seniors, 106 juniors, 160 sophomores, 267 freshmen, and 15 special students); and 35 in the graduate school.

California leads again with 122 students enrolled; New York and Illinois reversed positions this year, with Illinois ranking second with 70 students at the college and New York third with 66.

The college also has a record enrollment of 69 foreign students. Fifty are from Canada, three from Nigeria and two each from England, Hong Kong and Japan. There is one each from Australia, Germany, India, Israel, Jamaica, The Netherlands, Norway, Pakistan, The Philippines and Scotland. In addition to its regular college enrollment, Gallaudet has 40 in its preschool and a record 181 in its Kendall School, making a total campus enrollment of 1,158.

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NATIONAL ASSOCIATION of the DEAF

Robert G. Sanderson, President

Robert O. Lankenau, Secretary-Treasurer

Frederick C. Schreiber, Executive Secy.



N.
A.
D.

President's Message

Congratulations. Dr. Boyce R. Williams has been promoted to Chief, Communication Disorders Branch, Division of Disability Services, Rehabilitation Services Administration, effective in September.

The honor to Dr. Williams reflects upon all deaf people; it is recognition of the fact that there are people who, despite their disability, are capable of handling high level administrative and professional positions.

Dr. Williams has been tireless in his championship of the abilities of deaf people; throughout his career he has constantly encouraged them to look upward, to develop their capabilities, to participate, to speak up, and to fight stereotyping. It would be impossible to estimate the extent of his influence upon the lives of deaf people in the United States, but we are certain that more than one person has started on a new career as a result of his vigorous attacks upon underemployment.

* * *

The Shape of Things to Come. Soothsaying is an ancient pastime. It's fun, it hurts no one, and if a person is wrong nobody remembers it. On the other hand, if he is right he can take all the credit for predicting the future and maybe get himself a reputation. If his reputation is real good he can get into the gypsy fortune telling business and make himself a good living. On this basis, bear with me while I make some predictions:

"Welfaritis" is a disease that is sapping the vitality of deaf people (and of hearing people, I might add). The problem is causing considerable concern among rehabilitation people and among legislators at all levels.

At risk of oversimplification, "welfaritis" means that a person has become so dependent upon the regular handouts that he has lost his initiative and desire to help himself. He has discovered that by ruse, by falsehood or by use of his disability he is able to secure continued financial support. He becomes adjusted to a low-level existence, where there is enough food and enough shelter. He becomes aware of the fact that society will not permit him to starve as long as he obeys certain rules, or pretends to. The rules are simple, easily learned, always remembered and children acquire the disease from parents by continued exposure.

People who work with welfare depart-

Call To Convention

Under authority invested in me by the bylaws, Article VI, Section 3a, I hereby issue this Official

CALL TO CONVENTION

to all Representatives and individual members in good standing of the National Association of the Deaf.

The convention will be held in Las Vegas, Nevada, beginning on the 17th day of June, 1968, and ending on the 22nd day of June or on official adjournment. Headquarters will be at the Flamingo Hotel.

All Representatives and individual members in good standing, and all Co-operating Member associations wishing to make formal changes in the bylaws should immediately prepare and send such changes to Gordon L. Allen, Chairman, Laws Committee, 2223 19th Avenue, N.E., Minneapolis, Minnesota 55418; and proposals for new business, budget matters and financing should be sent to Robert Lankenau, Secretary-Treasurer, 1575 Redwood Avenue, Akron, Ohio 44301.

An election will be held to fill the offices of President, First Vice President, Second Vice President and Secretary-Treasurer for four-year terms and of two Executive Board members for six-year terms. Please consult bylaws for qualifications.

Information and copies of our bylaws may be obtained by writing to the Home Office.

Watch THE DEAF AMERICAN for further announcements regarding time and program and hotel accommodations.

Robert G. Sanderson
President

November 1, 1967

ments of cities and towns are aware of the problems; caseworkers are particularly disturbed. They make honest—but ineffective—efforts to get welfare recipients into productive employment. They have a high failure rate, not necessarily their own fault. On the other hand, divisions of rehabilitation have a high rate of success in returning disabled people to productive employment. There are complex reasons for this, involving philosophy, psychology and other areas of human understanding, but I have not the space to go into this deeply enough to be fair to everyone.

It may begin to seem obvious that Welfare and Rehabilitation should work together. The answer is, of course, that they do to a certain extent. However, Rehabilitation has discovered that "welfaritis" cannot be combatted effectively unless the entire family is involved in a rehabilitation effort. Under present limitations of state plans, state-Federal regulations and a hopeless tangle of welfare laws, Rehabilitation cannot yet work effectively with a family; it works with the disabled individual.

More and more frequently the question is being asked, at first covertly, then openly: **Why should not Rehabilitation administer the functions of the Welfare program?** So my prediction is, ultimately it

will. Taxpayers are long-suffering people, but a good many of them are smart enough to see that a person who is returned to productive employment becomes a taxpayer himself and is taken off the welfare rolls—double benefits! The philosophy of Rehabilitation is to help people get on their feet; it is not merely to support them financially, and indefinitely, without any particular objective other than feeding and clothing and sheltering them!

Of course, I am well aware that there will always be a need for support for the old and infirm, for widows who have small children to care for and victims of circumstance; such a program can just as well be administered by Rehabilitation, so that continuity of effort and overall perspective can be maintained while the present effective rehabilitation procedures are applied to those who need and can benefit by them.

I believe that deaf people who are afflicted by "welfaritis" would certainly benefit. However, I am realistic enough to realize that many more professional rehabilitation workers will be needed before all of this will come to pass.

The time to start training is now; Rehabilitation is the great new field to work in, the helping profession that really helps! People who get in on the ground floor will be tomorrow's leaders.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION of the DEAF



HOME OFFICE NOTES

By Frederick C. Schreiber

October at the Home Office has proven to be another interesting month. For one thing, the office staff had to get ready for the October Newsletter. This involved, among other things, the bringing up to date of our state association address lists, which can be quite an undertaking. We have many lists which are used for mailing. The state associations alone require five separate lists, one for the presidents whose term of office will expire in 1968, another for those whose term ends in 1969. Two similar lists are prepared for the state association secretaries and a third list of all the officers and board members who will receive the newsletter. In addition, we have lists of clubs for the deaf, vocational rehabilitation offices, Frat divisions, to name a few. All these lists are prepared for our Royaltyper. In doing this, the lists are typed which results in a perforated paper tape that can be used over and over again with the names being typed automatically faster than our fastest typist can perform and without error. As done in the Home Office, the addresses are typed on pressure-sensitive labels and our machine is so programmed that as soon as one address is typed the machine moves automatically to the next address and types that. This continues until the tape is exhausted. The arrangement also permits the use of volunteer workers to do this since typing skills are not necessary for this programmed tape. Other lists include the NAD Executive Board and the NAD Las Vegas Convention Committee.

A new addition to the Home Office equipment pool is a Gray Dictaphone and transcriber. Use of dictating equipment by the Executive Secretary has cut down somewhat the time needed to answer all the mail coming to the office and at the same time has resulted in some odd-sounding letters as the Executive Secretary tries out the new medium. Another addition is an Olivetti-Underwood Praxis 48 electric typewriter. The addition of this machine brings to five the number of electric typewriters available in the Home Office. Along with one in Editor Jess Smith's possession (but not in operating condition) which is actually the property of THE DEAF AMERICAN and one in the possession of President Robert G. Sanderson, the NAD now owns seven electric typewriters. We also own some old Addressograph equipment including a Graphotype and numerous Addressograph frames and trays which need to be dis-

posed of. Generally speaking, the Home Office is now fairly well equipped with modern equipment.

TRAVEL: We neglected to mention that the NAD had its exhibit set up at the National Rehabilitation Association's convention in Cleveland, October 1-4. Our new Secretary-Treasurer, Robert O. Lankenau, his wife, and Mr. and Mrs. Boyd Hume manned the booth and report that our exhibit was very well received. While this is an expensive proposition, it appears that participation in such conventions are worthwhile, particularly with the aim of bringing the problems of the deaf to the attention of persons actively interested in rehabilitation of the handicapped and efforts must be made to insure that the NAD will participate in future conventions of this nature. The Executive Secretary and President Sanderson were both in Pittsburgh, October 16-18, at a workshop sponsored by the University of Pittsburgh on New Vistas in Employment of the Deaf. This workshop attracted many people concerned with rehabilitation job placement and education of the deaf and we feel much good will result from it. The workshop, incidentally was financed by the RSA. Following this, the Executive Secretary remained for the first convention of the Professional Rehabilitation Workers Among the Deaf of which NAD Board Member Albert T. Pimentel is treasurer. The PRWAD is an important addition to organizations of and for the deaf and we are pleased to note that the group has also voted to become a member of the Council of Organizations Serving the Deaf. Pictures of this meeting are a result of the additional duties of the Executive Secretary.

Early this month, the Executive Secretary will travel to Las Cruces, N. M., for another workshop connected with rehabilitation, this one on rehabilitation and education of the deaf. From there he will move on to Las Vegas to work with Assistant Chairman Ned Wheeler on the 1968 NAD convention and thence to Salt Lake City to confer with President Sanderson on the state of the NAD in general.

VISITORS: As usual, the Home Office

has received an increasing number of visitors, a situation which we particularly enjoy. Among those in the office in October were Dr. Ray Jones of San Fernando Valley State College, William Nelson of Minneapolis who also contributed \$50 to the NAD and became one of the first people to buy the new binders that are advertised in THE DEAF AMERICAN. Another visitor was James Orsi from California who is in town for orientation prior to going to Vietnam. Mr. Orsi will serve as an advisor to the Institute of Oceanography in Vietnam and so far as we are aware he will be the only deaf American in the country. The binders are going like hot cakes. Gallaudet's Student Body Government has purchased 30. A number of visitors have also gone home with binders tucked under their arms. Apropos of this, we are in a terrible bind regarding back issues of the **Silent Worker**. More and more colleges and universities are seeking bound volumes of the **Silent Worker** from its start and the Home Office cannot supply all the missing issues. Still missing and urgently needed are the issues of September, October and December 1948, March 1949, February 1949, September 1950, October 1954 and October-November 1962. If we are unable to secure additional copies of these issues we will not be able to fill future orders or will have to have our own file copies Xeroxed.

CONVENTION RESERVATIONS for Las Vegas have been pouring in. While it is comparatively early, the Home Office has received over 100 reservations to date and it is expected that the number will increase at an even faster pace as convention time draws near. Please remember that it is better to be early than late in connection with hotel reservations. Requests should be sent directly to the Home Office. Note also that the deadline for claiming reservations is 5 p.m. on the day of arrival so that persons expecting to arrive later than that should advise us of this fact in their letter. Also needed will be the kind of room wanted (single, double, twin beds).

THE HOME OFFICE has also been doing a lot of work for various NAD committees and others. Included in our efforts has been the distribution of "Culturama" and preparation of rules and regulations for the Cultural Committee. In addition, the office lent the Student Body Government of Gallaudet College a number of state flags to use in connection with the college's Homecoming Day program. The Home Office also helped send out letters to the heads of state governments and to the embassies of such countries that have students at Gallaudet, requesting assistance in securing such flags for the occasion. The increased interest of Gallaudet's student chapter of the DCAD and the activities of the Junior NAD appear to be the highlights of the current administration's achievements. The Junior NAD, incidentally, is plan-

Norwood Named to NAD Executive Board Vacancy

Malcolm J. Norwood of Hyattsville, Md., has been named to fill a vacancy on the NAD Executive Board, replacing Robert O. Lankenau. Mr. Lankenau recently moved up to the office of Secretary-Treasurer.

Mr. Norwood, a member of the Captioned Films for the Deaf staff, will serve on the board until the NAD's 1968 convention in Las Vegas. He was a Representative from the Maryland Association of the Deaf at the San Francisco convention last year.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION of the DEAF

ning a national convention for its chapters to be held in Washington, D.C., in the spring of 1968. If this is accomplished, it is hoped that one of the events at the convention will include an election at which national officers for the Junior NAD can be selected as well as perhaps an "Executive Secretary for the Day" and possibly other executives to give the Junior NADers some actual experience in the requirements of these offices.

ORDER OF GEORGES: The Order of Georges list normally appears in the September issue. Due to a missed deadline, this did not appear until October and as a consequence a number of newly-created Georges are not listed. Such persons will appear in the next listing. Readers are reminded that the list is usually based on the standing of members in the month before the list is printed or to be exact, the month before the list is scheduled to be printed. With this in mind, anyone whose name should be listed and is not is urged to contact the Home Office. We sometimes receive letters from Century Club members inquiring as to why their names do not appear in the Order of Georges and wish to emphasize that the Order of Georges is limited to persons who are ACTIVE members of the NAD, with the basic requirement being three years' continuous membership as Advancing Members in the NAD. The emphasis is on the continuous and members who do not maintain continuous membership are not included in our listing.

OOPS! Our slip is showing. In the October issue of the DA, our column stated that the East Coast Convention Club package was \$298. This is incorrect by \$100. The total price for the East Coast package is only \$198, which includes both round trip jet transportation from Washington, D.C., and seven nights at the Flamingo on a double occupancy basis.

LAS VEGAS CONVENTION PRICES: Following are the approved prices for individual events at the 1968 convention.

Registration	\$2.00
Program Book	1.00
Reception	3.50
Pool Party	7.50
Cultural Program	4.50
Banquet	15.00
Ball	7.50
	<hr/>
	\$41.00

The combination ticket is \$30.00, a \$11 savings over individual prices. Additional programs are in the making including sightseeing tours, a night club tour and even a trip to a dude ranch. All these items are extra and will be reported in detail in the next few issues of THE DEAF AMERICAN.

LEGAL FUND FINAL REPORT

Receipts	
Balance brought forward	\$3,072.72
Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Goodstein	5.00
Mr. and Mrs. A. K. Junkin, Sr.	10.00
Knoxville Auxiliary, NFSD	10.00
Total	\$3,097.72

NOVEMBER, 1967



Pictured above are four of the NAD Knights of the Flying Fingers who, not content to rest on their laurels, continue to render service to the deaf. All four, since knighthood was conferred upon them by the President of the NAD, have also become presidents of various organizations. From left to right, Edward C. Carney, KFF, president of the Council of Organizations Serving the Deaf; Pauline R. Hicks, KFF, president of the Florida Association of the Deaf; Hon. Verle A. Pope, KFF, president of the Florida Senate; and Dr. William J. McClure, KFF, president of the Florida School for the Deaf and the Blind.

Occasion for the photograph was the 50th anniversary banquet of the Florida Association of the Deaf held at the Dutch Pantry in St. Augustine on the evening of September 2. Mr. Carney, a former member of the FAD, served as master of ceremonies. Senate President Pope gave the major address at the banquet, which was a part of anniversary festivities which lasted over the Labor Day weekend.

Senator Pope is the son of Winfred and Cora Pope, the first graduates of the Florida School for the Deaf. Winfred Pope was one of the founders and charter members of the Florida Association of the Deaf, which was organized in St. Augustine in the summer of 1917, which has a record of continuous service to the deaf community of Florida and which is a Cooperating Member Association of the National Association of the Deaf. Mr. and Mrs. J. Todd Hicks were among those at the meeting in Fulton, Mo., in 1956 which resulted in the reorganization of the National Association of the Deaf, and Mr. Carney was an important committee member at the St. Louis Convention in 1957 at which the plan for reorganization was first presented to the membership.

At 85

(Slightly revised by MLK with apologies to the unknown author)

Yes, I am old
Or so it was told
When years are past eighty and five;
But this I would like to say,
That come what may,
I couldn't feel more so-alive.

While I read with glasses,
The hearing test barely passes,
My hair needs both comb and a brush,
And the teeth I need
When steaks are the feed,
Are originals able to crush.

So I cancel all thinking,
No point to brow-wrinkling
Of age with its ills and its pills,
Then take my daily shower
To pep up the power
For diligently hunting new thrills!

Expenditures

Robert M. Werdig, NAD Legal Counsel	\$2,000.00
Rent (Tri-State Rally)	150.00
Refreshments (Tri-State Rally)	260.78
Total	\$2,410.78

Recapitulation

Total Receipts	\$3,097.72
Total Expenditures	2,410.78

Balance

* NOTE: This does not include the \$150.06 also contributed by the NAD to the Christensen's expenses. Nor does it include postage, etc., all of which were donated by the NAD itself. Actual cash given, \$837.00.

Dr. Marcus L. Kenner Observes 85th Birthday

Dr. Marcus L. Kenner of New York City, a former president of the National Association of the Deaf who continues to show a deep interest in the organization, observed his 85th birthday on November 6. His sons arranged a family celebration in his honor on November 4.

Dr. and Mrs. Kenner reside at 101 West 12th Street, New York, N. Y. 10011.

* * *

The following letter was among the congratulatory messages received by Dr. Kenner:

November 3, 1967

Dear Dr. Kenner:

It is a pleasure for me to offer you personal congratulations on the occasion of the celebration of your 85th birthday. You have reached a fine age and I know you have contributed a great deal during your long life.

My best wishes to you and to those gathered to do you honor.

Sincerely yours,
/s/ John V. Lindsay, Mayor

JUNE 17-22, 1968

NAD Convention . . . And Fun
LAS VEGAS, NEVADA



Junior National Association of the Deaf

PROMOTING THE TOMORROW OF ALL THE DEAF
BY WORKING WITH THE DEAF YOUTH OF TODAY

FRANK R. TURK, Director
Gallaudet College
Washington, D.C. 20002

JUDITH TINGLEY, Editor
The Junior Deaf American
New Mexico School for the Deaf
Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501

HENRY LEE DORSEY, Project Specialist
1319 Chilton Drive
Silver Spring, Maryland 20904

CHARLES A. GIANISANTI, Treasurer
The Kendall School for the Deaf
Gallaudet College
Washington, D.C. 20002

Rapid Growth Marks Eighth Junior NAD Year

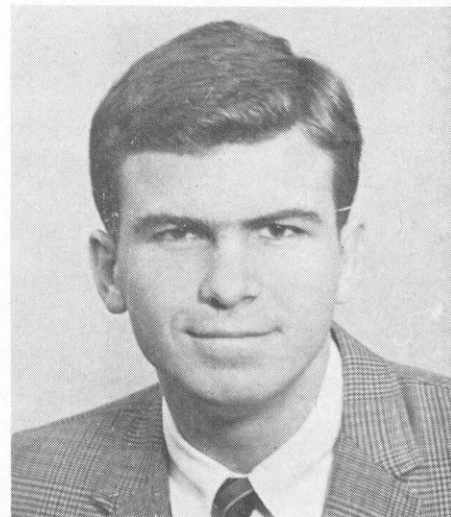
The growth of the Junior NAD has a strong resemblance to that of a young tree. At first, progress was slow and the struggle to establish firm roots, a sturdy trunk and healthy branches was difficult.

Now in its eighth year with chapters being formed at an encouraging rate, the Junior NAD is safely rooted with all its parts vital and strong. The trunk of our "tree" gets its strength from the charter members—those pioneer Junior NADers in Missouri, Montana, Riverside, Berkeley and Oklahoma. As with a living tree which could not survive without additional growth, so Junior NAD would not survive without additional chapters. The branches added at the end of the 1966-67 academic year include Arizona, North Carolina, New Jersey, Central New York of Rome, New Mexico, Georgia, Texas, Gallaudet Prep, Wisconsin, Kendall School, Florida, West Virginia, Fanwood School and Kentucky. This year Connecticut, Indiana, Idaho, Louisiana, Tennessee, Colorado and Anaheim High School for the Deaf in California have completed organization. New chapters are at the moment being seriously considered in Michigan, South

Carolina, Virginia, Oregon, Mississippi, Arkansas, Nebraska and Alabama.

The Junior NAD idea, according to the national director, Frank R. Turk, "was conceived in the philosophy that after-class situations are the greatest pragmatic aid to academic and total development of the deaf learner. The deaf student's learning can never be successfully imparted through an academic medium alone. He can be given the best formal academic preparation but the chances of his retaining it for any considerable period is questionable unless opportunities arise to put it to use in concrete situations." The program belongs to the school all the way around and is national only in the sharing of ideas and recognition through publication of the **Junior Deaf American** which is planned, written, edited and printed by students on rotating basis four times a year in November, January, March and May.

A long list of official Junior NAD awards include five for writing, each carrying cash prizes of \$25 for first place, \$15 for second place, and \$10 for third place, plus a plaque for the first place winner.



PRESIDENT of this year's Gallaudet Prep chapter is Douglas Ray Kennedy, pictured above, the winner of last year's Greenmun Creative Writing Award for excellence in expressive writing. An energetic and forceful leader, Douglas is a product of the South Carolina School for the Deaf. The Prep chapter numbers some 200 members.

Jerry York Receives Athlete-Scholar Award

The first recipient of Junior NAD's David Peikoff Athlete-Scholar Award is Jerry Ross York, a 16-year-old sophomore at the Arizona School for the Deaf in Tucson.

A three-sport phenomenon and an academic giant as well, Jerry is an ideal example of the deaf youth who on his own initiative reaches out for an opportunity to do good, one who shapes his environment to push him in the direction he wants to go. He has a lot of self-discipline.

Coach Frank Sladek, the man who developed Jerry athletically, has nothing but praise for the youngster whom he labels as one of the finest sophomore competitors in the school's history. He demonstrates above-average ability in all three sports—football, basketball and track and field.

Academically, Jerry's college preparatory class teacher, June Newkirk, has this to say for him: "In spite of many obstacles, he has maintained an overall average of 86 in his academic subjects: English, literature, biology and algebra. Instead of the year's requirement of 25 books for outside reading, he has already completed 40 books. Besides his exceptionally good record in reading, he has developed into an outstanding mathematics student with a third-quarter average of 97."



HEAD SPONSOR of the 1967-68 Gallaudet Prep Junior NAD chapter is Mrs. Sharon McKinney, shown above, a senior in Gallaudet College who hails from the Arizona School for the Deaf. Her husband, Charles, is a Junior NAD sponsor at the Central New York School for the Deaf. A library science major, Mrs. McKinney is ably assisted by seven other Gallaudet students, a senior and two each from the junior, sophomore and freshman classes.

Junior NAD Convention???

We are seriously thinking about having a national Junior NAD convention to be held at Gallaudet College sometime before the conclusion of the present scholastic year. It would be patterned after the Boys State, as sponsored by the American Legion.

The general idea would be that the outstanding boy and girl of each school would attend this affair for a few days, all expenses paid.

We would have meetings, debates and on the final day an election of officers who would take over directorship of the National Association of the Deaf, the Registry of Interpreters of the Deaf and the Council of Organizations Serving the Deaf for a day. Sightseeing trips would be planned, a social and a banquet-dance. Prominent deaf and hearing leaders would address the group on certain days between business sessions.

Delegates selected for this honor could be sponsored by their hometown Chamber of Commerce or civic clubs, which would be contacted by the national officers or the National Association of the Deaf, when each student is officially named by his or her school.

U. S. Geological Survey Cites Deaf Negative Engraver

William O. Baker, deaf negative engraver with the Arlington, Va., office of the U. S. Geological Survey, Department of the Interior, was on July 5, 1967, recommended for a monetary award of \$150 and a special service award. To cite the awards committee of the Geological Survey: "Recommendation for a Special Service Award for Mr. Baker is made in recognition of the special talent he has demonstrated in the development of scribing techniques in several deaf-mute negative engraver trainees. A deaf-mute himself, Mr. Baker has been able to impart to the trainees the knowledge and techniques necessary for them to become capable, well-trained engravers. Because of his exceptional ability in dealing with handicapped persons, his services have been invaluable to his foreman in the training of other handicapped employees . . ."

A 15-year employee of the Geological Survey and an expert in negative engraving methods, Bill Baker was requested by his foreman (shown in accompanying photo) to train two new deaf employees in their group. In due time, using the language of signs, all deaf persons' natural mode of communication, Bill successfully developed the two deaf trainees into "capable, well-trained engravers." What is more remarkable is the fact that Bill had to train these two employees at intervals during each working day in addition to performing his own engraving assignments. Today one of these employees is still with the Arlington office after four years, working toward attainment of the journeyman level which is not a long way off. The other employee has since asked for and been granted a transfer to the Denver office in order to be nearer Montana, his home state.

Born in Detroit, Mich., 38 years ago, Bill attended the Olney School in Huntington, W. Va., until 1941 when he transferred to the Kendall School in Washington, D.C. Upon graduating from the Kendall School in 1949, he obtained a job with Goodwill Industries in the same city as a clerk-typist in its bookkeeping department. He held this job until 1952 when, after passing the Civil Service examinations, he obtained employment with the Geological Survey, starting his first training in August 1952. In 1959 he was awarded a citation by Goodwill who called him a "former worker, who with courage and persistence, surmounted the limitations of his disability, attained commendatory success in his chosen work and became by the example of his achievement an inspiration to other handicapped people who also seek lives of usefulness and dignity."

Bill is married to the former Phyllis Zimmerman, also a product of the Kendall School. They are making their home in nearby Alexandria, Va. Bill's hobbies in-

AWARD WINNER—William O. Brady (left) is shown receiving a special award from Charles B. Brady, foreman of the color separation unit of the U. S. Geological Survey, Arlington, Va.

Gary D. Blake Heads Professional Rehabilitation Workers Organization

The Professional Rehabilitation Workers with the Adult Deaf (PRWAD) was founded in May 1966 to meet the needs of a growing body of professional persons serving the adult deaf and to stimulate greater emphasis on providing needed professional services to deaf adults. It is the only national organization of its kind in the area of deafness.

Elections conducted last summer by PRWAD resulted in the following: president, Gary D. Blake, Hot Springs, Ark.; first vice president, Robert R. Lauritsen, St. Paul, Minn.; second vice president, Stephen P. Quigley, Urbana, Ill.; secretary, William E. Woodrick, Knoxville, Tenn.; treasurer, Albert T. Pimentel, Washington, D. C.; board members: Victor H. Galloway, Tucson, Ariz.; Alan B. Jones, Harrisburg, Pa.; Glenn T. Lloyd, Knoxville, Tenn.; Boyce R. Williams, Washington, D. C.

Although only slightly more than one year old, PRWAD has launched an aggressive program of activities. The first two issues of a quarterly journal have been published—**Journal of Rehabilitation of the Deaf**; a "President's Newsletter" has been initiated; an attractive, descriptive brochure of the organization has been printed; the first PRWAD convention was held October 18-19, 1967, in Pittsburgh; incorporation procedures have been started; a listing of PRWAD members has been included in the **American Annals of the Deaf** (May 1967); consultation has been provided to organizations and individuals interested in planning services for

the adult deaf; and regular listings of private and public agencies' personnel needs in programs of services to deaf adults have been made available as a service to these agencies and to PRWAD members.

While the PRWAD executive board is exploring arrangements for a permanent office and staff, the work of the organization is being accomplished through the voluntary efforts of members, and a temporary address and office has been established: P. O. Box 125, Knoxville, Tenn. 37901.

Bring the family



VISIT LAS VEGAS
NAD Convention
June 17-22, '68

clude woodworking, photography, interior decorating and collecting pictures and interesting articles pertaining to American furniture in their apartment, all tastefully arranged. This couple has just recently acquired two miniature dachshunds whose mischief and liveliness help to add spice to their daily routine.



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Marvin Kuhlman
1258 Roma Ave.
St. Paul, Minn. 55113

An Out-of-the Ordinary Charter Night

By EDWARD C. CARNEY



CHARTER PRESENTATION—President Malcolm Norwood (second from left) is shown receiving the charter of the Alexandria (Potomac) Lions Club. Nearly all of the club's membership are deaf.

Charter night for the Alexandria (Potomac) Lions Club marked a unique experience in the illustrious 50 years of service to others which is the basis of the present golden anniversary celebration of International Lionism. Staged in a glittering setting at the plush new Sheraton Inn just off the Maryland-Virginia Beltway which circles through the suburbs of Washington, D.C., the September 16, 1967, event attracted a number of area Lionism dignitaries and proved to be in every way a fittingly momentous occasion for the official beginning of a most unusual Lions Club.

The factor which sets apart the Alexandria (Potomac) from the ordinary new Lions Club is that a heavy majority of the members are deaf. Throughout the years there have been a number of deaf members of Lions Clubs, principally in localities where there is a residential school for the deaf, but never before has there been a Lions Club with the membership predominately composed of deaf men. Although the "man-on-the-street" is of the belief that deafness is a handicap, to the members of this new club it is more of the nature of an inconvenience. Most of the members are successful professionals in sundry disciplines and they are determined to prove that their alleged disability is no deterrent when it comes to extending a helping hand to those less fortunate than themselves.

Encouraged and sponsored by the Alexandria (Delray) Lions Club, and in particular by Lion Dennis Ablett who subsequently transferred membership to and

became charter secretary of the Alexandria (Potomac) club, and by numerous officers of District 24-A, the club was formed in May 1967 and has made rapid and steady strides forward. Of the 31 charter members, only three have normal hearing. Charter president is Malcolm J. Norwood who was formerly a member of the Lions at the time he was connected with the West Virginia School for the Deaf at Romney.

Principal speaker of the evening was Theodore B. Rosenthal, district governor of 24-A. Presentation of the charter was made by Waller P. Jones, immediate past district governor, during whose administration the new club was formed. Presentation of club paraphernalia was by Wendell L. Keyes, district information chairman, who as zone chairman contributed immensely in time and encouragement toward formation of the club. The wives of each of these gentlemen were also present.

Other distinguished guests and visitors included Mr. and Mrs. Albert E. Koslow, district governor of 24-B; Elwood S. Taylor, state secretary; Mr. and Mrs. Leroy A. Sanderson, 24-A deputy district governor; Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Wilson, district visitation chairman; John J. Henry, zone chairman; Walter J. Gander, president, Alexandria (Delray) Lions Club; Harold W. Payne, president, Alexandria (Host) Lions Club; Edward C. Cox, district public relations chairman; Mr. and Mrs. John O. Gregory, Eye Bank chairman; Elmer F. Clark, secretary, Alexandria (Golden) Lions Club; and Mr. and Mrs. Merlin F. McLaughlin, past district governor of 24-A.

Introduction of guests was conducted by R. Dare Clifton, district membership chairman, another major contributor to the planning and effort which was put into the establishment of the new club. Oral and manual interpretation was the responsibility of Dr. Jerome Schein, himself a charter member. A highlight of the evening was the surprise presentation made by Alexandria (Potomac) Lions Club to Shirley, wife of Charter Member Jerald M. Jordan of a suitably engraved Lion statue as a token of appreciation for



CHARTER NIGHT DINERS—The ladies occupied a table of honor at the charter night ceremonies of the Alexandria (Potomac) Lions Club. Reading clockwise: Mrs. Leroy A. Sanderson, Mrs. Wendell L. Keyes, Mrs. Charles L. Wilson, Mrs. Waller P. Jones, Mrs. John O. Gregory, Mrs. Merlin F. McLaughlin, Mrs. Albert E. Koslow and Mrs. (unidentified). The gentlemen in the background, left to right, are Jack O'Rourke, Boyce R. Williams and Mr. McLaughlin.

her interpreting services on the night the club was formed.

Members of the club have expressed deep appreciation of the understanding, encouragement and advice by Lions officials from the local through the International level. Their determination now is to demonstrate that this trust was not misplaced, that ability to hear is not a prime requisite in a program of service to others and that by example and precept they may foster a better understanding which will result in mutual benefit to deaf men elsewhere and to International Lionism.

Letters to the Editor

Dear Editor:

I have just received my copy of your magazine for October and was delighted to read your story and comments on the National Theatre of the Deaf.

I was one of the near overflow audience at the Rochester, N. Y., showing at the Nazareth Fine Arts Center on October 1 (I should have said September 30, too, as I attended both days—the show and class).

As a faithful (with crossed fingers) alumnus of the Rochester School for the Deaf I had difficulty interpreting the signs in the different scenes presented. However, I enjoyed it to the hilt. The acting was so beautifully presented that you got the gist of the story. And the scenery—oh why don't you go and see it for yourself—you'll never be sorry.

I traveled 110 miles to see this show and plan to do it all over if it comes to this area again. Now tell me what more testimony do you need?

Hugh (Kasane) Spencer
Canaseraga, N. Y.



HAVING A BALL—Mrs. Mildred Coats (left) of Little Rock, Ark., was one of the out of town visitors at the Washington NFSD Div. 46's annual ball he'd in October. Here she is shown chatting with Mrs. Frederick C. Schreiber, wife of the NAD's executive secretary. Mrs. Coats is the widow of the late George Dewey Coats, who created the NAD's Order of the Georges.

NOVEMBER, 1967

Church Directory

The oldest church for the deaf
in the United States
ST. ANN'S CHURCH FOR THE DEAF
Episcopal

426 West End Ave. near 80th St.
Services 11:30 a.m. every Sunday
The Rev. Eric J. Whiting, Vicar
Mail Address: 251 W. 80th St.
New York, N. Y. 10024

Worship and serve with us at
FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH
500 West Main Avenue
Knoxville, Tennessee

Sunday: Sunday School 9:30 a.m.; Morning
worship 11:00 a.m.; Training Union 5:50 p.m.;
Evening worship 7:00 p.m.

A Full Church Program for the Deaf
Rev. W. E. Davis, Minister

When in Birmingham, Alabama, you are
invited to worship with us at
ST. JOHN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH
FOR THE DEAF

110 North 2nd Avenue
Each Sunday at 11:00 a.m.
The Rev. Dr. Robert C. Fletcher, L.H.D.
Minister
Free captioned movie, 8 p.m., first Saturday

FIRST ASSEMBLY OF GOD
W 242 S 3065 Grand Avenue
Waukesha, Wisconsin 53186

Sunday, 9:45, Sunday School
10:45 a.m. & 7:30 p.m. worship
Wednesday, 7:30 p.m., Bible study
Mildred Whitney, Interpreter
Rev. Jerry King, Pastor

When in New York visit . . .

GLAD TIDINGS TABERNACLE
(Assemblies of God Deaf Missions)
325 West 33rd Street New York, N. Y.
Every Sunday at 3:15 p.m.
The Reverend Croft M. Pentz, pastor

When in Mobile, Alabama, or on way to
Florida stop and visit

ST. MARK'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH
FOR THE DEAF

St. Stephens Road and Craft Highway,
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Services each Sunday at 10:30 a.m.
Rev. Robert C. Fletcher preaches every second
Sunday. Over the altar see the world's largest
oil painting of Jesus Christ healing the deaf
man. Framed oil painting is 7 feet by 8 feet.

ROANOKE DEAF BRETHERN
CENTRAL CHURCH OF THE BRETHERN
416 Church Avenue S.W., Roanoke, Virginia
Services: 11:00 a.m. every Sunday.
Prayer Meetings: As announced.
All are welcome regardless of faith.

MEMORIAL LUTHERAN CHAPEL
FOR THE DEAF
10th and Grove Streets, Oakland, Calif.
Sunday School: 9:00 a.m.
Worship Service: 10:00 a.m.
Bible Class: 11:15 a.m.
Clark R. Bailey, Pastor, 632-0845

NATIVITY CHURCH FOR THE DEAF
Front & Montgomery Streets
Trenton, N. J. 08610

Worship service every Sunday, 11:00 a.m.
Sunday School and Bible Class for Deaf,
9:30 a.m.

Rev. Wm. C. Aiello, Pastor
Service signed and spoken — Come as
a family.

Television Church for the Deaf . . .

THE EVANGEL HOUR
Channel 11, WPIX-TV, New York City
Each Sunday at 8:00 a.m.
Program interpreted by
The Reverend Croft M. Pentz

When in New Jersey visit . . .

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The Reverend Croft M. Pentz, pastor

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WORSHIP, SUNDAY, 7 p.m.
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"South Florida's only deaf congregation"

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Worship services interpreted
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Services 10:45 a.m. every Sunday
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Interpreters present at every service . . .

MANSFIELD BAPTIST TEMPLE
Expressway (Route 30) at Ashland Road
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Sunday—10:00 a.m., 11:00 a.m., 7:30 p.m.
Wednesday—7:45 p.m.
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James Burton, Supt., Ministry to Deaf

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FOR THE DEAF

3008 W. Cortland Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Sunday services: 9:45-10:45, 11:00-12:00
Wednesday—7:30 p.m.
Socials on fourth Saturday of the month
Mrs. Alma Ullrich, teacher

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Dallas, Texas 75208

Sunday—9:45 a.m.
Ralph D. Churchill, 941-4660

A warm welcome for the deaf . . .

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5540 Orange Avenue, Long Beach, Calif.
Interpretation for the deaf at all services:
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Worship every Sunday—9:45 a.m.
Bible class every Tuesday—7:30 p.m.

When in Illinois . . .

ST. MARY'S CHURCH
Minooka, Ill. Welcomes You!
Meetings of the deaf every 4th Sunday 2 p.m.,
regular Sunday Masses 7:00, 8:30, 10:30
"When you travel . . . Ask us!"

CLUB DIRECTORY

Clubs wishing to advertise in this directory should write

Alexander Fleischman, Advertising Manager
THE DEAF AMERICAN
 9102 Edmonston Road
 Greenbelt, Maryland 20770

for yearly rates and other information. Changes in listing should also be sent to Mr. Fleischman.

AKRON CLUB OF THE DEAF, INC.
 1467 E. Market St. Akron, Ohio 44305

"Crossroads of the Deaf"
 Open daily: Mon., Wed., Thurs., 5 p.m.
 Tues., Fri., 2 p.m.; Sat., Sun., Noon
 "A Friendly Place to Congregate"

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 Beaumont, Texas 77704

Open 4th Saturday of each month.
 Information: P.O. Box 2891

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 Open Friday, Saturday, Sunday
 Visitors Welcome
 Ben Friedwald, president
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 DE MONTREAL INC.**
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 Open Every Evening
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 Montreal 12, P.Q. Canada

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 SOURDS DU QUEBEC**
 (Provincial Society of Deaf in Quebec)
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 Corner Delorimier
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 A. Chicoine, Secy. and Mgr.
 Guy Hamel, Director

CHICAGO CLUB OF THE DEAF
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CHARLES THOMPSON MEMORIAL HALL
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 The Nation's Finest Social Club
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 Free to All—All Welcome

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**HEART OF AMERICA CLUB FOR
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 and
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 Open Wed. and 2nd Sun.—Business meet-
 ings, except July, August, September
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 Richard Myers, secretary
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 Thelma Miller, president
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MILWAUKEE SILENT CLUB, INC.
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 The greatest and oldest club of the deaf
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 1545 Julian St. Denver, Colorado 80204
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